THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. Terms: $2 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. IX. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876. NO. 2.

WINTER'S HOPE.

The Autumn days are gone—all flown;
The yellowing leaves from off the trees
Are shed, with sad and doleful moan
Of whistling wind and mournful breeze.

The cumbered earth bears far and near
Those saddening signs of Autumn's death;
And leafless forests, moist and drear,
Oppress us with their chilly breath.

But let us look around once more—
Is there no beam to cheer our sight?
No rift in these dark clouds? Ah! sure,
We are not left without some light?

No; 'tis not so! E'en while we gaze,
See, from yon hill the red sun rise,
Illuming with his cheering rays
The earth that all so darkly lies.

And in deserted hedgerow springs
The hawthorn berry, brave and bright;
While perched atop the robin sings
His clear, sweet song with all his might.

Our life will come to Autumn hours,
And all may chill and dreary seem,
But even then we'll find some flowers,
And even then some joyous beam.

Repine not, therefore, that thy youth
And manhood's prime so swiftly flee;
Lo! with advance of years come truth,
New light, new hope, calm joys for thee.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Night of Alarm.

My sister Julia was very courageous. In our youth the country was wilder than now; but it might be said of her that she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl. She would traverse the most unfrequented paths, wondering at my timidity.

There was nothing masculine, however in Julia's appearance; she was simply a sweet, joyous child, with an absence of fear in her character and a consequent clearness of perception in all cases of supposed or actual danger.

When I was sixteen, and Julia was eighteen, my father hired a laborer named Hans Schmidt, a Hessian, who had been in the British service, and who, at the close of the war, had deserted from his regiment.

He was a powerful man, with a heavy, imbrutedcountenance, and both Julia and myself were struck, at the very first, with an intuitive dread of him. The feeling in Julia hardly took the character of fear, but was one rather of the most intense loathing.

One evening she read of a horrible murder that thrilled our blood, and upon turning her eyes from the paper, they encountered those of Hans Schmidt. There was something terrible in that glance, and, from that moment she resolved that the villain should be turned away.

As her wishes and opinions were always of much weight with father, he took her advice, and gave Hans his discharge.

Soon after this Julia and I were left alone in the house, both father and mother being absent upon a visit until the following day, and we happened to be without a servant at the time (for we kept more than one.)

At night we went up to bed and had partly disrobed when Julia turned hastily to the window.

"I declare," she said, "the evening is so pleasant that it is a pity to remain in-doors. I don't feel a bit sleepy; let's go down on the lawn."

We descended the stairs. How little I imagined what was in Julia's heart! Harry Irving came up just as we reached the lawn. He was only casually passing the house.

Julia engaged him in conversation and he joined us. My sister was more than usually lively.

"Where are Tom, and Edgar and Will?" she asked.

"Oh," replied Harry, "they are over to my uncle's. They will be coming back soon."

The three young men soon appeared upon the road; and, to my surprise, Julia arose at their approach and called us aside from the door.

"Now, Mary, you need not be nervous," she said. "Keep quiet and do not speak above your breath. There is a man under our bed—there, there!" and she clasped her hand over my mouth—"a man under our bed, and the young Irvings are going to secure him."

They all provided themselves with heavy sticks, and then, guided by Julia, ascended the stairs.

As to myself, I could not follow them, but remained trembling and leaned upon the doorsteps. Never did I experience a greater sense of relief than when the assailing party descended, looking partly ashamed and partly amused, having found nothing to justify their sudden armament.

Julia was in an agony of mortification and wept piteously; for, although but half convinced that her apprehensions had been groundless, the ideathat she, who had never till now feared any thing, had placed herself so ludicrously in the eyes of those men was insupportable.

The man, she said, must have taken the alarm and fled out the back door; for she could not have been so deceived.

Our young friends, more in pity for her mortification than from any belief in the reality of the night intruder, offered to remain in the vicinity till morning; but she would not listen to the proposition and they took their departure.

I was sorry to see them go, and watched their forms till they were out of sight, for the affair of the evening had almost frightened me into hysterics.

Julia, however, at once rushed to the chamber and clinging herself on the bed, continued bitterly weeping. She had exhibited herself in a character which she despised; and her man under the bed would be the talk of the neighborhood. I followed her, but neither of us could sleep.

The clock on the mantle piece struck eleven; and then "tick, tick, tick," it went on for the next dreary hour. Julia at length ceased weeping, and lay in thought, only an occasional sigh betraying her wakefulness.

Again the clock struck, but it had not reached the final stroke when Julia, leaping out of bed, flung herself upon an immense chest at the further end of the room.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "quick! quick! He is here! I cannot hold the lid—he will get out!"

There was indeed some living thing inside the chest; for, in spite of Julia's weight, the lid was lifted, and then, as the instinct of self-preservation overcame my terror, I sprang quickly to her assistance.

Whom or what had we caught? Imagine yourself holding down the lid of a showman's box, with a boa-constrictor writhing beneath; or keeping a cage-top in its place by your own weight alone, with a hyena struggling to tear his way out and devour you.

But we were not long in suspense. Horrid execrations, half German, half English, chilled our very hearts, and we knew that there, in the midnight, only the lid of an old chest was between ourselves and Hans Schmidt!

At times it started up, and once or twice his fingers were caught in the opening. Then, finding our combined weight too much for his strength, it would become evident that he was endeavoring to force out an end of the chest. But he could not work to advantage. Cramped within such limits, his giant power of muscle was wholly available; he could neither kick nor strike with full force; and hence his chief hope rested upon his ability to lift us up, lid and all.

Even then, in the absolute terror that might have been supposed to possess her, a queer feeling of exultation sprang up in Julia's heart.

"I was right, Mary," she cried. "They won't think me a fool now, will they? I shan't be ashamed to see Harry Irving!"

Poor Julia! under the circumstance the idea was really ludicrous; but nature will everywhere assert itself, and Julia hated a coward. Thump! thump! thump? Lid, and side, and end, alternately felt the cramped, powerful blows. Then came the lift—the steady, straining lift, and Julia cheered me when the cover shook, and rose, and trembled.

"He can't get out, Mary! We are safe; only just keep your full weight on the lid, and don't be nervous, either; it is almost morning."

She knew it was not one o'clock.

But one o'clock came. How I wished it was five! And two o'clock came, and three and four; and we hoped that our prisoner had yielded to his fate, which must now appear to him inevitable.

A small aperture at one end of the chest, where there was a fracture in the wood, supplied him with air, and hence we could not hope that he would become weak through suffocation. He was evidently resting from the very necessity of the case, for his exertions had been prodigious. There was a faint streak of morning in the sky; and there, upon the chest, we sat, and watched for the gleam to broaden.

Suddenly there was a tremendous struggle beneath us, as if the ruffian had concentrated all his energies in a final effort. At my end of the chest there was a crash—and immediately the German's feet protruded through the aperture that they had forced in the board. So horrible now appeared our position that I uttered a scream, such as I do not think I ever at any other time could have had the power to imitate.

To get off the lid in order to defeat the movement through the chest end would have instantly been our destruction; therefore, still bearing our weight on the chest we caught at the projecting feet. In doing this, however, we partially lost our balance, and a sudden bracing up of the muscular shape below so forced open the lid that the head, arms and shoulders of Hans Schmidt were thrust forth, and with a fearful clutch he seized Julia by the throat.

Just then a heavy crash was heard at the door below, the foot tramps springing toward us as if some person were tearing up the staircase with the full conviction that this was an hour of need. The dim daybreak hardly revealed his identity, but I had a faint perception that young Harry Irving had come to us in our hour of peril.

Some time during the morning I found myself in bed with Julia, and several of the neighbors standing about me. Julia clasped me in her arms and cried,—

"We are safe, Mary! Harry Irving was near the house all night. He returned after seeming to go home. The least scream he would have heard as he at last heard yours; but I am glad you did not scream before, for now we have had an experience and know what we can do."

Hans Schmidt had decided upon the chest as a safer hiding-place than that in which Julia had first discovered him.

Upon the very morning on which Harry Irving stunned and secured the ruffian in our room, the officers of Justice were searching for the old Hessian scoundrel as the supposed murderer, and he was soon convicted and hung.

Julia became the wife of Harry Irving and a most excellent wife she was. Magnanimous and unrevengeful, she was perhaps the only person who felt no gratification at the fate of old Hans Schmidt, but rather pity for the ignorance which had so led him into crime.

The Speed of Railway Trains.

Trains are now run at about the rate of forty miles an hour, sometimes much faster, and generally somewhat slower. The fastest trains in England run at sixty miles an hour. To run at this rate, the piston or driving rod of the locomotive must travel at the speed of 800 feet per minute, or so rapidly that it cannot be seen to move at all. George Stephenson, the first to claim that the locomotive could run at twelve miles an hour, was called insane until he proved it. It was but a few years after this that prominent engineers said that railway trains could be regularly run at the rate of 100 miles an hour; and Stephenson was again called insane because he said that 50 miles an hour was as fast as trains could be regularly and safely run. But it is now discovered that he was nearly right, and locomotive-makersare no longer building engines to run faster than at this rate. But they are trying, instead, to save the time lost in taking coal and water for supplying the engines. On some lines a long open trough, forty feet long, is laid between the rails. This is filled with water. As the locomotive passes it, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, a pipe or scoop is lowered from it into this trough; the water is thus dipped up and placed in the water box for use by the engine. Another invention is a huge box raised above the road and filled with coal. As the locomotive passes, it touches a spring, the box turns instantly upside down, and the coal drops into the tender, which passes on with the locomotive. The time which is thus saved will, of course, make the the trips shorter, without calling for an increase of speed. It may be that when you are grown, railway trains will not be run any faster than they are now; but, in spite of what George Stephenson has prophesied, I suspect some future American engineer, who is now a boy, will find means of running them twice as fast as they are now run, and I hope with greater safety to the passengers.

—*St. Nicholas for December.*

Tell-Tale Lips.

I have observed that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or perverse tempers and contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper and grudgingness has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected from an habitual series of such movements. Remark the reverse, and make a similar judgment. The mouth is the frankest part of the face; it can't conceal in the least its sensations. We can neither hide ill-temper with it nor good; we may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose on them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotion, as the eyes are of another; or rather, it expresses the same emotions, but in greater detail, and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles, and of trembling tenderness; of a sharp sorrow, or a full, breathing joy; of candor, of reserve, of anxious care, or liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expression into the eye—as many lights in a city reflect a broad lustre into the heavens.—*Leigh Hunt.*

French Courtship.

In France the parents of the interested ones first consider the matter of their marriage. "Look, Monsieur," says Ma'ma, "here is my daughter, and all her graces and accomplishments, and her good heart; and here, is the dower I will give with her." "And here, Madame," says Monsieur, who is very likely her neighbor or friend, "there is my son and his probable inheritance; his education has been what you know; his profession and talent, what you know, also; as to his amiability you shall judge, for I'll give you every opportunity of observing; and moreover, when he marries, I will give the boy—so and so." The youngsters meet and, unless they are very difficult to suit, are obliging enough to further their parents' plan. And, on my word, I believe them more dutiful in the Old World than in the New.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN, who was always boasting how folks used to work in his young days, one day challenged his two sons to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it. The challenge was accepted, the hay wagon driven round, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditably, calling out, "More hay! more hay!" At length, struggling to keep on the top of the disordered and ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll, then to slide, and at last off it went from the wagon, and the old man with it. "What are you doing down here?" cried the boys. "I came down after hay," answered the old man, stoutly.

The Neanderthal and Engis Skulls.

Among the thus far discovered human remains referable to the far-distant epoch under notice, the Neanderthal skull, already mentioned, and that of the Engis cavern have chiefly excited interest in the learned, and caused much speculation concerning the physical and intellectual qualities of the primeval inhabitants of Europe. The first-named skull, or rather skull fragment—for it consists only of the upper portion of the cranium—belonging to a skeleton which was found in 1857 in a small grotto in the Neanderthal, or Neander Valley, not far from Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. Quarrying operations led to the clearing of the grotto, situated about sixty feet above the bed of the small river Dusel, which flows through the valley. It contained a horizontal layer of hard loam intermixed with rolled gravel, a drift deposit identical with that occurring in all caves of the Dussel Valley, and in which bones of extinct quadrupeds are sometimes found imbedded. In this gravelly loam of the Neanderthal grotto the workmen found, two feet below the surface, a human skeleton, which they threw out in an unconscious way, and which would have been lost to science but for the interference of Professor Fuhlott, of Elberfeld, who rescued from total destruction the upper part of the skull, the thigh and arm bones, a collar bone, a part of the pelvis, a shoulder blade, and several fragments of the ribs. These remains are undoubtedly of the highest antiquity, possessing the same qualities which characterize the bones of the mammoth, cave-bear, etc., occuring in the neighboring districts, and imbused in the same kind of loam that contained the skeleton. Professors Fuhlrott, Vogt, and other anthropologists therefore conclude that the Neanderthal man lived together with the mammoth and other extinct animals of the drift period. The body probably had been washed into the grotto during the high water. The skull was first described anatomically by Professor Schaaffhausen, of Bonn. He pointed out its enormous ridges above the orbits of the eyes, behind which the frontal bone is considerably depressed, its elongated, elliptical shape, narrow and low forehead and unusual thickness. The other bones of the skeleton corresponded in length to those of a European of middle stature, but they were much stouter, and exhibited a greater development of the muscular ridges. On the whole, Professor Schaaffhausen comes to the conclusion that the individual to whom the Neanderthal skull belonged must have been distinguished by slight development of brain and uncommon strength of bodily frame. According to Professor Huxley, the skull in question is the most ape-like of the human crania yet discovered, and Professor Vogt expresses himself to the same effect by stating that it has more of the simian or monkey type than any other known race skull. Yet Huxley is far from regarding the Neanderthal bones as the remains of a being intermediate between man and apes. At most, he says, they demonstrate the existence of a man whose skull may be said to revert somewhat to the pithecoid or ape type. Both Huxley and Vogt detect in the Neanderthal skull an approximation to the cranial formation of the Australian.

The Engis skull, likewise fragmentary, but more complete than the one just described, was found, as we have stated, five feet deep imbedded in a breccia, in juxtaposition with the remains of the rhinoceros, reindeer and horse. This skull indicates a higher type than that of the Neanderthal. According to Huxley, "there is no mark of degradation, about any part of its structure. It is, in fact, a fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the thoughtless brain of a savage"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Mosaic Distinction of Animals for Food.

Rev. Dr. Wechsler, rabbi of the Jewish church in New Haven, read a very interesting paper on the above topic recently before the lady of ministers assembled at the weekly gathering of the Ministers' Association in that city, in part as follows:

In the 11th chapter of Leviticus there are specified the various beasts, birds, fishes, and reptiles which are distinguished by the terms clean and unclean. The former are permitted to be eaten and the latter are forbidden. There are also laid down certain rules for distinguishing generally those that are clean from those that are unclean.

First, with regard to quadrupeds. All beasts that have their feet completely cloven, above as well as below, and at the same time ruminate or chew their cud, are clean. Those which have neither, or are one or the other, are unclean.

2. The systematic distinction of fishes is especially clear and simple. All those having fins and scales are clean; all others unclean.

3. With regard to birds no particular characteristics are given for dividing them into clean or unclean, but judging from those which are specified it must be noticeable that birds of prey as a general rule are prohibited, that is those with crooked beaks and strong talons with which to prey on lesser fowls or animals or on fish are prohibited, while those which eat vegetables are permitted to be eaten.

4. With respect to serpents and insects it is declared that all creatures that creep going upon four, and whatsoever goeth upon the belly, and whatever has more than four feet among the living things, are an abomination.

Besides the general distinction already noticed another is made, relating to whatsoever goeth upon the paws among all manner of beasts that go upon feet, being therefore pronounced unclean. The literal translation of the Hebrew would be "palms or hands," and therefore this probably refers to those animals whose feet resemble human beings, such as apes, monkeys, etc., and all creatures of that genus, together with bears, lions, cats, dogs, frogs, etc.

The Talmud draws very closely the line twixt clean and unclean animals. There have been written various essays upon the dietary laws, which show much research and investigation. There are strict rules laid down how animals should be killed; the knife must be sharp and smooth; the killing must be done at once, and not gradually, and without any interruption. Besides no animal must be killed for food on which there is the least blemish. Then it is necessary that the animal thus slaughtered must be strictly examined by a competent person, who is well versed in the laws which the Rabbis have laid down as a test to pronounce the meat fit for use. Every cruelty to animals should have been avoided, which is in conformity to the laws of nature and civilized society.

A very learned commentator says: "Most of the creatures which are pronounced unclean were in high esteem and sacred among the heathen, as the swine was to Venus, the owl to Minerva, the hawk to Apollo, the eagle to Jupiter; therefore it was decided that all those would be unclean, which were esteemed by the Egyptians and other nations to be the instruments of distinction, and those to be clean which were not so esteemed. The restrictions, therefore, which were made with respect to diet, especially the division of animals into clean and unclean, were eminently calculated to prevent close connections with Egyptians and other idolatrous nations."

To promote health and comfort in the distinction of animals into clean and unclean, particular reference seems to have been made to their suitableness for food, those being accounted clean which afforded a considerable proportion of wholesome nutriment, and those being considered as unclean which were of a gross and unwholesome nature. Solid footed animals, such as the hare and many-toed animals, such as the cat, etc., are prohibited. Beasts which have cloven feet, such as the ox, are considered as proper for food, and therefore permitted. The former are unclean, which is explained as unwholesome, affording a gross nutriment and often the parent of scrofulous disorders; the latter clean, affording wholesome nutriment, and not laying the foundation of any disease. Ruminating animals digest their food better than those who swallow it with little mastication, and therefore the flesh contains more of the substantial juices and is more easy of digestion and consequently of assimilation to the solids and fluids of the human body. On this account they are termed clean, which is explained as peculiarly wholesome and fit for use. The animals which do not ruminate do not digest their food so well and hence they abound with gross and animal juices, which yield a comparatively unwholesome nutriment to the human system. Even the animals which have bifid hoofs, but do not chew their cud, such as the swine, and those who chew their cud, but are not bifid, such as the hare and rabbit, are forbidden, because comparatively innutritive. It is well known the meat of the swine has been considered by many for many centuries as unwholesome, and yet of late there has been discovered a hidden disease in its flesh, which demonstrates beyond dispute that the old Jewish law, not to eat the meat of the swine, is not out of date and still useful. On the same ground the wise law giver has forbidden all fish that have not both fins and scales, because they as a rule abound in gross juices and fat which but few are able to digest.

Moses forbade the use of pork, of the hare, etc., of fish without scales and fins, and all kinds of heavy meats, as the fat of the bullock, etc., an inhibition supremely wise in a country where the excessive heat, relaxing the fibers of the stomach, rendered digestion peculiarly slow and difficult. The flesh of the eel and some other fish, says Larcher, thickened the blood, and by checking the perspiration excited all those maladies connected with leprosy. From these and similar views of the dietetic character of the Mosaic distinction of animals into clean and unclean, it is evident that the food allowed to the Hebrew people as a nation were the gentler sort of creatures and of most common use, such as were bred about their houses and in their fields and were, in a sort, domestic. They were creatures of the cleanest feeding, and which gave the most wholesome nourishment, and were of a better taste, and might be had in greater plenty and perfection by a proper care of their breeding and feeding. They seemed therefore to be naturally fit to be chosen as a better kind of food. It surely cannot be a matter of indifference what a person eats and drinks, to develop a true religious character. By prohibiting the eating of those animals which by their gross and unwholesome nature as food would induce or increase any vicious propensities, by symbolizing the dispositions and conduct to be encouraged and cultivated, or to be abhorred and avoided, was Israel to become a holy nation.

Colossal Statue of the God Buddha in India.

Some miles from Calliana lies an ancient seat of Jaina dominion, Karkul, at present a considerable town, with thronged bazaar streets; and a few followers of the vanquished religion still reside near the monuments of their departed greatness. Upon the outskirts of the town rises a rocky hill of generally rounded form, like a basin reversed, approaching 300 feet in height, its base rough and bushy, the upper slopes smooth and steep. Looking up at the hill from a distance, the enchanted castles of romance come back to mind, for on the top is seen a castle-like wall pierced with a wide-arched entrance, and a dark gigantic form towering over it waist-high This is one of three colossal statues that are found in this part of the country—statues truly Egyptian in size, and unrivaled throughout India as detached works. On the hill-top a crenellated quadrangular wall incloses a stone platform five feet high, on which rises the stupendous image, forty five feet in height. Nude, cut from a single mass of granite, darkened by the monsoons of centuries, the vast statue stands erect, with arms hanging straight but not awkwardly, down the sides, in a posture of somewhat stiff but simple dignity. The form and lineaments are evidently the same with those which, from Ceylon to China and utmost Tartary, have handed down with unvarying tradition the habit as he lived of that most wondrous of mortals that ever wore flesh, Buddha Gautama; for assuredly no other more man ever spread so widely, and maintained so long, a supreme influence over so many successive millions of souls. Remarkable it is, too, that though born in India, the features show nothing distinctively African. The half grow in close, crisp curls; the broad, fleshy cheek might make the face seem heavy, were it not for the marked and dignified expression conferred by the calm forward-gazing eyes, and aquiline nose, somewhat pointed at the tip. The forehead is of average size, the lips very full and thick, the upper one long almost to ugliness, throwing the chin, though full and prominent, into the shade. The arms, which touch the body only at the hips, are remarkably long, the large, well-formed hands and fingers reaching to the knees; the exigencies of the posture and material have caused the shoulders, where the arms join, to be rather disproportionately broad and massive. The feet, each four feet nine inches long, rest on a stand wrought from the same rock, that seems small for the immense size and weight (eighty tons) of the statue; a lotus stem springing at each foot is carried up in low relief twice round each leg and arm. A brief inscription at the side below tells that the image was erected by King Virapandya in 1432 to Bahubalin, son of Vrishaba, the First Tirthankara, of giant race, himself a giant, and therefore so represented, but still in the shape of the founder of that faith whence the Jaina heresy diverged. A low cloister runs round the inner side of the inclosing wall, and a massive stone rail of three horizontal bars surround the platform. Once in sixty years the scattered Jains gather from all quarters, and bathe the colossus with cocoa-nut milk.

How Alcohol Enters the System.

Again, when taken in by the more ordinary channel, the stomach, it finds its way by two routes into the circulation. A certain portion of it—the greater portion of it—is absorbed direct by the veins of the alimentary surface, finds its way straight into the larger veins, which lead up to the heart, and onward with the course of the blood. Another portion is picked up by small structures proceeding from below the mucous surface of the stomach, and from which originate a series of fine tubes that reach at last the lower portion of a common tube, termed the thoracic duct—a tube which ascends in front of the spinal column, and terminates at the junction of two large veins on the left side of the body, at a point where the venous blood, returning from the left arm, joins with the returning blood from the left side of the head on its way to the heart. It is so greedy for water that it will pick it up from all the watery textures of the body, and deprive them of it, until, by its saturation, it can take up no more, its power of reception being exhausted; after which it diffuses itself into the current of circulating fluid. When we dilute alcohol with water before drinking it, we quicken its absorption; and, if we do not dilute it sufficiently, it is diluted in the stomach by the transudation of water in the stomach, until the required reduction for its absorption is effected. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

FIRST SNOW.

Before all leaves are shed
While yet the gold and red
Brightens the bough—
A sudden flurry shakes
And winter sends his flakes
Before the plow.

So ere our days are sped
While yet the white and red
Cling to the cheeks—
Time flutters with his wings
And whitened feathers flings
As rest he seeks.

Brazilian Turtles And Turtle Butter

One of the most abundant and useful animals of tropical South America is the turtle, which yields to the natives a large supply of food in its flesh and its eggs. So eagerly and incessantly has the animal been hunted for many years that, great as are its numbers at the present time, they have susceptibly diminished within a quite recent period, and the day seems not far distant when it may be altogether exterminated. According to Mr. Franz Keller, there are five species of turtles living on the Amazon and its affluents, the largest and most valuable of which is called the tartaruga. The market price of this species has doubled during the last halfdozen years, showing that it is growing gradually more scarce. It is hunted at all seasons, and the annual slaughter is enormous.

In the month of September the turtles visit the sandy shoals of the rivers to deposit their eggs, and are then assembled in incredible numbers. So blind are they to all danger while engaged in providing for the perpetuation of their species, that they easily become a prey to the hunter, who has only to turn as many on their backs as he has a mind to, and afterwards dispatch them at his leisure. At a single point, Praia de Tamunda, on the Madeira River, 3,000 to 4,000 turtles are regularly caught in each laying-season, besides those, amounting to many hundreds, that are taken by passing canoes for immediate consumption, or to be kept as live stock.

The turtle with wonderful rapidity, digs a large hole in the sand, a foot and a half deep, wherein it lays from 100 to 300 eggs. So great is the throng of builders intent upon the same work and eager for an opportunity, that the nests already made are often broken up and their contents scattered about. Yet the depredations that the turtles unwittingly practice upon each other are as nothing compared with those which they suffer from mankind. The havoc made of their nests by the egghunters is almost beyond computation. On the Madeira alone, adout 4,000,000 eggs are annually sacrificed in the manufacture of butter.

This substance is chiefly used for lamp-oil, yet in the *cuisine* of the natives it is often employed in cooking. It is a villainous compound, being made with a magnificent disregard of purity and cleanliness, both in the materials and in the processes of manufacture. The eggs are dug out of the nests, and thrown—whether fresh or addled—into the canoe of the hunter. The shells are broken by treading upon them, and the fat yolks mingled in a thick yellow fluid. Exposed to the rays of the sun, the oil rises to the surface, is skimmed off into jars, and is then ready for use. The decomposition of manifold impurities," says Mr. Keller, "and the circumstance that often some of the eggs have been already half-hatched by the sun, gives it an abominable flavor, recalling to mind Russia-leather and tanneries."

The tartaruga and other turtles are hunted with the bow and arrow, out of the laying season. A long, fine strip of pita-grass fibre is attached to the arrow-head and wound about the shaft. This unrolls as the stricken animal dives, and the loosened shaft, floating on the water, shows the position of the victim. The fisherman has then but to haul in his prey, and, as soon as it reaches the surface, finish it with a heavy blow.

Spirit of Speculation in Former Times.

It is the element of chance — the gambling fibre of the trader—which lead to financial speculations an invincible attraction. In the middle ages it was unnecessary to step beyond legitimate trade to enjoy all the emotions of the gamester. There was plenty of excitement in the ordinary course of business. Every venture was a desperate cast. It was long odds against the arrival of any cargo anywhere. If life was unsafe, property in transit was worth very little indeed. On leaving the harbor of Costantinople or Trebizond, the argosis had not very far to travel to Venice, Genoa, or Marseilles; but the vessels were crazy, the Mariners of the true Mediterranean breed and the sea was thick with pirates of all sorts and nationalities. In the land journey across the Continent almost equal dangers were encountered. Emperors and Kings, Dukes and Princes taxed and tolled without mercy, and lesser potentates eked out their more slender rights by the strong hand, and either plundered merchants outright or levied heavy black-mail on them. Added to these forseen dangers were the chances of war breaking out suddenly and stopping operations altogether; of the imposition of embargoes on provisions, of certain contraband commodities, and the plunder of authorized and unauthorized persons. Taking all these risks together the wonder is not that commerce was restricted, but that any existed at all; and the fact that bales of sweet almonds, tuns of Bordeaux wine, and silks from the far East reached this country, reflects immense credit upon the enterprise of the commercial world of that day. The profits of the olden time must have been enormous to cover the risk, and probably the wide margin of profit expanins the immense fortunes realized by Jacques Coeur, the Fuggers, and the great families of Venice and Genoa. A voyage was, as it was called, a "venture," which would make "either men or mice" of the adventurers. During the speculative and exciting times, the invention of bills of exchange and the establishment of the two great banks —that of St. George, at Genoa, and the Bank of Amsterdam—had, to a certain degree, spoiled brigandage as a regular profession, by rendering the frequent transfer of hard cash less necessary, but, by the introduction of paper money, provided a great opportunity for the daring spirits of the future. The great banks of Genoa and Amsterdam were founded on the confidence of merchants in each other, and their credit of other members of the community. The banks of England and of France were called into existence by the wants of the Government, and in the latter case supplied an extraordinary medium for speculation.—*All the Year Round.*

The Venetian Navy.

In the sixteenth century Venice kept in permanent employment about sixteen thousand men. The pay of these was exceptionally good, and their privileges were great; their sons, at an early age, were entered in the workshops, and instructed in some one of the many trades carried on in them; they themselves, when old, were pensioned or admitted into a hospital established especially for the navy. On the other hand their work was severe. They were not only workmen, but soldiers, trained to the use of arms and the strictest discipline; their leading men, foremen and overseers being in turn their sergeants, lieutenants and captains. The government, in all working details, was in the hands of practical men, chosen from the workmen themselves, the highest of whom, with the title of Grand Admiral, exercised superintendence over the whole. But the supreme command was vested in the Provedittor General, a noble of high rank and distinguished service, either as commander afloat or as statesman ashore. It was a marked peculiarity of the Venetian Constitution that untried men could not hold any important office; their public men had to serve a long and laborious apprenticeship in subordinate positions before they were considered qualified to take any prominent part in the affairs of the State; and amidst a people so peculiarly nautical few could mount the several steps of a long career without obtaining an insight into the conduct of naval business. At the end of the fifteenth century the control of this enormous establishment was found to be beyond the power of one man, and two assistants were appointed, one as Proveditor of the arsenal, who had more especial charge of the armory; the other as Proveditor of artillery, whose title explains itself. Contrary to Venetian usage, which limited the duration of public office to sixteen months, these three were appointed for a term of three years, one going out each year in rotation, so that the majority of the three were at all times thoroughly conversant with the details of the administration.

Character in Caligraphy.

At a recent meeting of the Psychological Society of London, the Vice-President, Mr. G. Harris, read a paper on "Caligraphy as a Test of character." After commenting on the various modes by which character is exhibited, and upon the infinite diversities of handwriting, the author proceeded to point out the peculiarities of the latter which display the distinctive qualities of the writer. His theory was illustrated by the exhibition of a number of original autographs, including those of Napoleon I., Wellington, Nelson, Brougham, Horn Tooke, Southey, Cowper, Sheridan, Cobbett, Bulwer Lytton, and Charles Dickens, the contrast between the writing of the last two being especially dwelt upon. A lively discussion, we are told, followed the reading of the paper.

There is no gainsaying the fact that character may be read from handwriting, but not by any means from all handwriting. In the first place, there must be character in the writer, and among the millions of mankind who use the pen there are lamentably few marked and distinctive individualities. The multitude of people have no aim to be copies of each other, to do and to be in every event of life just like their fellows. It is impossible to expect from these handwriting that will show anything save an absence of character. Hence it is that the idea universally prevails that mere caligraphy means nothing. Nevertheless it does convey a great deal of meaning. The old saw that "Straws show which way the wind blows," finds a just application in this as in many other things, and masterful traits assert themselves in the penstrokes as in every other act of a human being. When you see a very prominent, vigorous, reckless style of caligraphy, you may be pretty sure that the writer is a person of a bold, dashing, independent disposition, that overrides all barriers and thrusts aside all impediments. A penmanship full of flourishes indicates a character fond of ornament and addicted to vanity. Cramped writing and crowded lines proclaim that economy, perhaps parsimony, is a strong attribute of the writer. A distinguished American scientist whose passion is study with the microscope forms such minute letters when writing that there is almost a necessity for using a magnifying-glass to decipher them. Is there nothing more than a fanciful significance in the connection between this man's writing and his dominant passion?

It requires training to interpret handwriting, and very seldom is any attention whatever given to the subject. Yet, when once the mind has been led to it, there is opened up an interesting and prolific source of entertainment. Nothing is more delightful, and it might be added more novel, than to meet with a consistent, complete, and harmonious character that expresses in all its operations the symmetry and wholeness of its nature. The chirography of such a character will be a clear, certain commentary, telling its story as plainly as a perfect picture or a piece of sculpture.

Speculations Derived from a Skull.

By a singular coincidence, the casual finding of the mutilated skull of a ruminant helped to evolve, independently, from the minds of Goethe and of Oken, full and distinct conceptions of a new theory of the bony framework of the head. Each of these thinkers conceived the idea that the skull, instead of being [as had been universally supposed] an altogether peculiar structure, was in reality similar in composition to the backbone, or spinal column. The backbone is made of a series of rings of bone mutually adjusted, called vertebræ. Goethe and Oken conceived that the skull was also made up of a series of vertebræ—much altered, however, as to size and shape, from those which form the spinal column. This idea, once emitted, was rapidly taken up by Oken's countrymen [as at later periods they have vehemently taken up the ideas of Schwann and of Darwin;] and Spix, Bojanus, and C. G. Carus further developed and modified the original idea. Nor did these Germans stand alone, for De Blainville and Geoffrey St. Hilaire in France, and Goodsir, Maclise, and Owen in the British Isles, more or less accepted and modified, in different ways, the hypothesis propounded. Oken, indeed at once pushed his speculation to extremes; expecting, on *a priori* grounds, to find the whole trunk, with its appendages, represented in the head. He was by no means content with assimilating the skull to the backbone, but insisted on finding the arms and legs, the hands and feet, even the fingers and toes, of the head; imagining that the last-mentioned members [fingers and toes] were represented by the teeth! Such a conception may be taken as a good example of those fanciful notions before referred to, which, not being sustained by objective facts, are surely destined, as was this, to die out and to disappear.—*The Contemporary Review.*

The Highest Mountain in the World—Not in Asia, But an Island Wonder.

For many years past Mount Everest, in that portion of the great Himalaya range which occupies the western part of the strange kingdom of Nepaul immediately north of India, has been regarded as the highest mountain in the world. It is known to the Nepaulese as Gaurisankar, but the English named it Everest, in honor of a distinguished officer of the British Indian topographical survey. Its snow-capped summit is 29,002 feet, or nearly five miles and a half, above the level of the sea. Of course no one has ever ascended it to this height, but its altitude, like that of the other lofty peaks of the Himalaya, was ascertained by triangulation, and until the present time it has not been supposed that any higher land existed on the earth.

If the news be true, however, which has lately come to us from the more distant east, there is a loftier peak than Mount Everest in the great Island of Papua or New Guinea. This vast region, extensive enough to form six states as large as New York, is as yet almost wholly unexplored, except along its coasts. Lying close to the equator, where the Indian ocean and the Pacific meet, it is the home of the cassowary and the bird of paradise, a country grand in its scenery, rich in its vegetation, and abounding in curious and beautiful forms of animal life—the veritable wonderland of the globe. An attempt to explore the unknown interior of the island was made from Torres Strait, which separates it from Australia, by Capt. J. A. Lawson, in the year 1872, and if we may believe his published narrative of the journey, which has just appeared in London, he advanced several hundred miles inland, and about midway between the north and south coasts discovered a mountain 32,783 feet high, which he named Mount Hercules.

The height of the mountain—over six miles—is not the only remarkable thing about it. Its apparent elevation is but little less than its actual elevation; for, instead of rising from a lofty table land like the plateau of Central Asia, it stands in a comparatively low plain only about two thousand feet above the ocean, and this gives a clear rise of more than 30,000 feet above the surrounding country. The traveler standing at its base could look up and see its snowy peak towering 30,000 feet skyward from where he stood. Under such circumstances the altitude of a mountain is appreciated.

Captain Lawson tells us that he undertook the ascent, formidable as it appeared. He did not reach the top, but we believe the achievement which he relates is unparalleled in the records of mountaineering. Accompanied by one servant, he set out from the foot at four o'clock in the morning. They passed through dense forests in the first two thousand feet of perpendicular progress found the limit of tree growth at eleven thousand feet, and by nine o'clock had reached a point fourteen thousand feet above the sea level—almost as high as the famous Matterhorn. A thousand feet higher was the snow line, and they began to suffer from the cold. As they pressed on, drowsiness began to overcome them. "Nothing was visible but snow of the most dazzling whiteness. Every peak and crag was covered with it, and it hung over the edges of the cliffs in long fleecy masses. Their eyes were affected by the glare, and they felt themselves growing more and more lethargic. "At length blood began to flow from our noses and ears," says Capt. Lawson, "and my head ached in a distracting manner. I saw that our only chance of preserving life was to retreat without delay; for we were in a pitiful plight. Our lips and gums and the skin of our hands and faces were badly cracked and bleeding, and our eyes were bloodshot and swollen to an alarming extent. The thermometer had sunk to twenty-two degrees below freezing point, and the air was so rarified that we were gasping, rather than breathing. Our staves fell from our grasp, and we could not pick them up again, so benumbed were our arms and hands. It was now one o'clock, and the greatest elevation we had attained was 25,314 feet.

They then turned back, descended to the limit of the snow in three hours, and arrived at their camp at the base of the mountain about half past seven in the evening. Thus, in fifteen hours and a half, they had ascended an absolute height of 23,000 feet, to an elevation which we believe is greater than any ever before attained by man upon the surface of the earth, although balloonists have occasionally gone higher.

The Young Lady of Long Ago.

Speaking of high life in England in the last century, a writer says: The young lady, no longer under the strict guardianship of the lady chatelaine, is taken by her mother from the country as too dull an abode, to shine at court in the metropolis. At sixteen her figure is imprisoned in stiff iron stays, and her head delivered over to the management of a hair-dresser. Her deportment, next to dress, is her first consideration; she learns to walk in high-heeled shoes and to manage gracefully her hoop and her train. The dancing-master instructs her in the stately minuet and gavotte, and she has lessons from another professor in the management of her fan—how to handle, flutter, and furl this necessary adjunct to the toilet. She troubles little about the antiquated occupations of her predecessors, of gathering herbs and compounding mysterious drinks for ail

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 13, Jan. 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

Third-term clubs are springing up with great rapidity in the South, the New Orleans Bulletin says, and the roll is getting very long.

A Washington dispatch says that a plan is soon to be completed by influential Democrats to give the proposed school amendment the entire vote of the party in Congress and in this way defeat the political bearing its originators intended it to have in the convass for President.

The first National Bank of Curwensville has been discontinued as a National Bank, but will be organized as a private banking institution by the old stock holders.

On Tuesday of last week two tons of beef, shipped from New York to Liverpool, were sold in Smithfield market, London, at the rate, on the average, of six pense (twelve cent) per pound. The meat was fresh and in excellent condition, although there was a considerable degree of delay in placing it on the market, as Christmas, Sunday and "boxing-day," three days on which the shops were closed, kept back its sale after its arrival in London.

The death is announced of Sir Anthony Rothschild. He was the second son of Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, who was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main and who came to England in 1800, and of a daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen of London. The deceased was born in 1800, and in 1840 he married a daughter of Abraham Montefior. In 1858 he was appointed to act as Austrian Consul-General in London. He was High-Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1861; and in 1871 he was made a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. He received a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom in 1846, with remainder in default of male issue to his nephews, Nathan Meyer, Charles Alfred, and Leopold Rothschild, sons of his brother, Baron Lionel.

A GRAND FIZZLE.—The '76 convention, held at Tyrone last week was the greatest "State fizzle" ever enacted. Wm. J. Hemphill, ex-member of the legislature assessor, revenue collector, general Radical political manager, etc., of this county, was the substitute for Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, and our corpulent and discreet friend, Mr. Humphrey, superseded Judge Kelley. A few other small potatoes were thrown in to make up the delegation of working men from this county. If working men and reformers are made out of this kind of stuff, we are greatly mistaken and must unlearn a great deal. Not one of the delegates from this town has done a day's work in the past five years, and yet they assume to regulate the working man's affairs,. What hypocrisy and demagogism.—*Post.*

Governor Hartranft, in his annual message, dwells at some length upon the misgovernment of American cities and the reign of lawlessness in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. The Governor's remarks are in the main just and timely, and his position is none the less amusing and instructive because the two elements which most largely contributed in November last to his own re-election were the frauds perpetrated by the Republicans in Philadelphia and popularity he had obtained among the Molly Maguires by pardoning out the worst scoundrels of their number. Precisely what good it can do for the courts to commit prisoners in at the spigot while the Governor is pardoning them out at the bung, is something which only Mr. Hartranft can explain.

From Chicago it is reported that in addition to the crooked whiskey which was disposed of by the distillers to the rectifiers, and shipped hence to wholesale dealers, large quantities were also sold to vinegar manufacturers. There are some twenty or thirty of these establishments in and near to this city, and they could have used a large quantity of high wines in their business. It was a safe way for distillers to dispose of their crooked whiskey, because no trace would be left behind. The rectifiers and wholesale dealers are all required to keep a record of all their transactions, and the vinegar men were not all under the surveillance of Government officers. Of course it will be difficult to trace these sales to the vinegar manufacturers, and it can only be done by some of the parties turning State's evidence.

In consequence of several of the firms employing ship caulkers, carpenters, fasteners and spar makers in New York having reduced the wages of their employees from $4,50 to $4 per day, the members of those trades have struck and ceased work. A meeting of the ship caulker association was held at which it resolved not to accept the reduced wages. Other trades is the strike evince the same determination.

Any set of men who will strike when they can get $4 per day do not deserve much sympathy. Wages are coming down with the fall in commodities, and they must be governed by the same inexorable rule that raises and lowers the price of everything—the times supply and demand.

A gloomy roll stares in upon us from western Pennsylvania. Two hundred and fifty petitions in bankruptcy have been entered in the U. S. Court at Pittsburg during 1875, representing debts to amount of $12,000,000, with assets less than $6,000,000. Will we not soon have a change and get the tide of ruin stayed? Let the honest voter ponder over the fearful sufferings of the business portion of the country.

Speaker Blaine has an amnesty bill for all confederates in the late rebellion excepting Jefferson Davis. This is in bad taste, and small business. Some of the worst rebels like guerilla Mosby, and Gen Lonstreet have been pardoned long ago and are now white-house pets and have fat offices under Grant, and Jeff. Davis is not any worse than these, and to single him out alone is an insult which the South would not forget. The southern members threaten to vote No on the Centennial appropriation if Blaine's bill receives the support of the radical members.

Auditor General Temple has our thanks for a copy of his Report on the state Finances.

The centennial committee in congress were unanimously in favor of the bill reported appropriating $1,500,000 to the exposition.

OH, WHAT A FIZZLE.

That most stupid of all humbugs, the Sons of '76, were to have a state Convention at Tyrone, on 28 Dec, which was a grand fizzle behind closed doors. The Reporter exposed this rediculous humbug, gotten up by saloon loungers and scurvy politicians for the purpose of selling out, and our word of warning prevented it from gaining recognition here. We published a despatch last week, to the Philadelphia Times, showing what a miserable fizzle the Tyrone convention was, and to show that the Times correspondent was correct we here copy the Tyrone Herald's account of the same thing: From the Tyrone Herald:

The State Labor Convention or Junior Sons of '76, met in this place on December 28, 1875, as we see by telegraphic reports, but we confess we did not see the numbers represented to have been present. On the morning of the Convention we made diligent inquiry of the time and place of meeting, the probable number present, etc., etc., but could find no head, nor any one able to give us the desired informrtion. We then dropped the matter, but afterwards learned that a Convention was in session in Caldwell's Hall, sitting with closed doors. We made no further inquiries at the time, but have since learned there were only about 25 or 30 persons in attendance. It was the most invisible body of 132 men that we ever heard of. We saw here and there on the streets, a stranger, that we took to be a member of the organization. We do not know how long they were in session or what they did, but we do know, that it was a fizzle so far as members were concerned. One young fellow representing himself to be from Connecticut, and a lecturer for the Labor Reformers, came to our office on Wednesday to have bills printed for a public lecture that evening. He also volunteered to give us a report of the proceedings of the convention. He left to complete further arrangements for his poster and that is the last we have seen of him. The lecture didn't come off. Yet in the face of this and knowing it to be true, there are papers in this section of the state which continually lie about and talk up this humbug, and even try to make their readers believe that the Tyrone "State Convention" of bummers was a success.

From the Auditor General's Report we see that the following revenues were paid into the state treasury, from this county, in 1875:

Tax of bank stock	$310,37
Bellef. & S. S. RR.	900,00
L. C. & S. C. RR.	23,10
Tax on personal property	5,797,03
Wm. F. Reynolds & Co bank	265,52
Jno C. Motz & Co, bank	97,50
Centre Co. Bank, Co	194,84
Philipsburg bank, Comp	210,57
Jno, I. Thompson & Co. bank	26,22
Bellef. & S. S. RR. coal	2,337,90
Mosbannon coal comp.	1689,45
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	750,39
Collateral Inheritance tax	1526,60
Tavern License	1527,80
Retailers's License	1859,68
Billiard, Ten-pins, &c.	76,00
Restaurant, &c. license.	115,45
Distillery license.	118,25

There seems to be lightning in reserve for the Grant group for St. Louis next week. The Chicago Times' Washington correspondent says:

Very trustworthy authority here is responsible for the intelligence that documentary evidence apparently implicating Fred Grant and Orville Grant in the whiskey frauds has been concluded and forwarded to St. Louis for the use of the grand jury. Diligent inquiry and comparison from all sources likely to be informed confirm this point. The documents in the case have been under examination for weeks in skilful hands, and the result is said to be the implication of the two Grants. It is further avowed that the authorities who are prosecuting the whisky cases hastened this evidence out of the city, lest the effort of Mrs. Joyce, in behalf of her husband, through the instrumentality of the Babcock letters, should impede the cause of justice, in order that just one guilty man may be permitted to escape.

The democratic House at Washington has resolved that the government expenditures shall be reduced, and one item that it intends to begin on is the reduction of the army. President Grant now intimates that he will veto any such measure. The country has a surfeit of soldier straps and military loungers, and several millions can be saved in that quarter—we do not need a large standing army.

CONGRESS.

Washington, January 6.—Mr. Randall gave the House notice to-day that he should move a vote on his General Amnesty bill on Monday next, whereupon Mr. Blaine submitted an amendment requiring all those to whom amnesty was granted to take an oath of allegiance, and excepting only Jeff Davis from the list which Mr. Randall proposes shall be unrestricted for the Centennial year. Mr. Blaine intimated his purpose to speak upon the subject and give his reasons, which must be founded in a little capital for excluding Mr. Davis.

In the Senate Senator Morrill's bill for the redemption of legal tenders was taken up, and after a long and general debate was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House of Representatives showed that it was strongly in favor of resuming Specie Payments in a vote on a resolution adopted was one appointing a special committee to investigate Mexican outrages on the Texan frontiers.

Jackson, Miss, Jan. 6.—Col Lamar was unanimously nominated by the democratic caucus for United States senator. The other candidates withdrew in his favor.

A resolution was introduced into the Ohio House requesting President Grant to dismiss his relatives from office and appoint Union soldiers in their stead.

Mr. Felloes has been elected Mayor of Ottowa. The *fellows* family is great on being Mayors—there's not a city in the county but what has a fellow for Mayor.

Gov. Tilden has refused to pardon Stokes.

APPROPRIATIONS.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Washington, January 7.—The House committee on appropriations had a long session this afternoon on the Military Academy appropriation bill, and completed it for report to the House next Monday. They reduced the pay of the cadets from about $600 to $450 per year, which will diminish the item for that purpose some $17,000. The pay of the professors is reduced twenty per cent., and numerous small reductions are made in other items. The total amount of the bill is reduced about $80,000 from last year's total of $320,000. The pension appropriation bill was also finished, and will be reported to the House by Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, an ex-Confederate. No reduction was made from the department estimates for this bill, its amount being twenty-nine and a half millions.

The princess of Wales has $50,000 a year for pin money.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Finances.

The condition of the finances of the State, as exhibited in the subjoined statements, demonstrates clearly the ability of our people to pay all their indebtednes as it accrues, and is an interesting commentary upon the simplicity and efficacy of our tax system, but likewise as plainly shows the necessity for some modification of existing laws for the distribution of the revenues, if the difficulties that beset legislation at the last session are to be avoided.

Debt Redeemed.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:

Five per cent. loan	$94,112 45
Six per cent. loan	1,241,861 72
Relief notes	12 00
Interest certificates	10 48
Total	1,335,497 65

Receipts.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875: Balance in treasury November 30, 1874 $1,054,851 65
Receipts 6,480,099 92
Total 7,534,660 67

Disbursements.

Ordinary expen's	3,806,769 29	
Loans redeemed	1,835,497 65	
Int. on Loans	1,399,176 48	
		$6,541,448 40
Balance in treasury Nov. ber 30, 1875		$993,20 27

Funded Debt.

6 per c. loan	18,153,380 00	
5 per c. loan	4,869,241 58	
4 and a half per c. loan	67,000 00	
		$23,109,621 58

Unfounded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	96,184 00	
Int. certificates outstanding.	13,038 54	
Int. certificates unclaimed	4,448 68	
Domestic creditors' certificates	26 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding.	9,620 00	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	199 34	
		123,516 16
Total public debt		$23,233,137 74

Sinking Fund Assets.

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company, $5,300,000, representing an indebtedness January 1, 1876, as per schedule on file in office of state treasurer	$5,132,544 56	
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad company	3,400,000 00	
	8,532,544 36	
Cash in sinking fund November 30, 1875	934,028 49	
		9,466,572 85
Indebtedness unprovided for		$13,766,564 89

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875, exceeded the receipts of the general revenue fund $515,821.22, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated however, that the revenue of this year will be five hundred thousand dollars less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about one million five hundred thousand dollars, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between December 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the government, are fixed by the constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business and industrial interests are prostrated would be unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the re-distribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands your immediate attention.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the sinking fund was created for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when it exceeded forty-million of dollars. An annual reduction of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the payment of interest of the entire debt were its only requirements, and they have been faithfully fulfilled by the sinking fund commissioners since the creation of the fund in 1857. It will also be observed by the following statements, the most sanguine hopes of the framers of the constitutional amendment have been more than realized, during the last eleven years the annual reduction of the debt averaging nearly a million and a half of dollars:

Public debt Dec. 1, 1864.	$39,379,603 94
Public debt Dec. 1, 1875.	23,233,137 74
Total reduction in 11 years.	16,146,466 20
Average annual reduction.	1,467,860 56

The appended statement will show the balance of the estimated receipts of the sinking fund, at the expiration of the fiscal year after the requirements of the constitution will have been complied with:

Tax on corporation stocks,	$2,100,000 00	
Commutation of tonnage tax,	460,000 00	
Allegheny Valley R. R. bond	100,000 00	
Int. on Allegheny valley R. R. bonds,	170,000 00	
	2,830,000 00	
Constitutional requirem't of annual reduction of pub. debt	$250,000 00	
Int. on pub. debt	1,300,000 00	
	1,550,000 00	
Surplus		$1,280,000 00

It will thus be seen with the present distribution of the revenues, there will remain each year in the sinking fund after the payments which the constitution requires, over a million and a quarter of dollars, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the taxes, the amount of this balance will be augmented from year to year. If this surplus is annually applied to the extinguishment of the debt, a careful calculation will show that in ten years the entire indebtedness of the state will be redeemed. However desirable this reduction may be, and gratifying as it certainly would be to the executive, under whose administration a large portion of it would be made, yet the diminution of the taxes in 1873, to the amount of one million of dollars, and the five hundred thousand dollars additional expenses made necessary by the new constitution in behalf of common schools, the judiciary and legislature, and the claims of deserving public charities, forbid this large reduction as the revenues are now distributed. By another calculation it appears that by taking one-third of the corporation tax, which the legislature assigned to the sinking fund, and dedicating this one-third to the uses of the general fund, the whole indebtedness can still be liquidated in fifteen years. Without additional taxation, a fund may thus be created, that with the other revenues of the general fund, will with prudent management, possibly be sufficient to meet all the necessary and proper expenses of the government, and I recommend that this change be made.

At the end of the last fiscal year there remained in the sinking fund the sum of nine hundred and thirty-four thousand and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents. There can be no further redemption of public debt until August, 1877, as all state loans reimbursable prior to that time have been paid; and in the meantime the sinking fund, in addition to the above amount, will continue to accumulate a large balance, which there is no authority to invest. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the sinking fund commissioners to invest the surplus funds in the bonds of the state or the United States as they deem most advantageous, which, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, are the only investments that can be made, and that these investments be directed to be made monthly.

In his recommendations concerning the public schools of the state the governor reiterates the opinions of his former messages. There is in all that he says on this subject not one word of the vicious and miserable cant about sectarian interference with the common schools which has formed the staple of so much of this kind of political writing. The governor has too much respect for the representatives of the people and for himself to indulge in this sort of partisan clap-trap. If he had not the example of Grant before him in this regard his own sagacity and good sense would have served him as well.

In the body of the message there is a learned and elaborate dissertation on the subject of municipal government. Though excellent in its way it seems somewhat out of place in an executive message, unless the governor was especially desirous of impressing on the legislature the fact that "rings" have existed in municipal government since the first public corporation jobs were started in the ancient cities Tyre and Sidon. Beginning with the cities of Phoenicia the governor traces the history of municipal corruption down throught the commercial towns of the middle ages until the defeat of Hennsey in Philadelphia seems to have afforded the material for the last touches of the executive pen. This historical resume is merely preliminary to the recommendation that the legislature authorize the appointment of a commission of experienced persons to examine into the condition of our cities and towns and prepare such legislation as will meet the abuses in the municipal government. Such an investigation into the management of the affairs of the cities of the state would undoubtedly rip up a fearful amount of official depravity. Unless the legislature be utterly insensible to the eloquence of Gov. Hartranft's description of municipal corruption, ancient and modern, the commission will be authorized without delay. As an additional inducement for raising this commission the governor gives it as his candid opinion that all the legislation upon the statute book referring to municipalities should be repealed.

The governor next turns his attention to the lawless outbreaks in the coal regions. After wrestling lustily with the question of labor and capital through another column he gives up the conundrum. Want of space prevents a further review of the topics considered in the message. The treatment of the insane of the state and the necessity for more hospitals are humanely discussed. In regard to the Centennial the governor recommends that financial aid be granted by the legislature for the favorable exhibition of the industrial products of Pennsylvania. As there is to be a grand military display, he urges that provision be made for the transportation to Philadelphia and for the encampment of the volunteers of the state at some period of the exhibition. The geological survey, insurance, salaries of county officers, the fish commission, banks, and other subjects of general interest are appropriately treated. Some of these subjects are of sufficient importance to entitle them to further notice. The message deserves, and will doubtless receive, extensive perusal. Many will consider it the ablest state paper that has been prepared by Governor Hartranft.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham reviews the school system of the state for the year ending June 1, 1875. The superintendent presents the following statement of the school system, with the increase on the preceding year:

	1875.	Inc.
School districts	2,089	18
Schools	17,092	460
Graded schools	5,625	39
School directors	13,825	75
Superintendents	87	
Teachers	19,780	553
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$41 07	*$1 88
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$34 09	*1 78
Average length of school term in months	6 85	2 6days
Number of pupils	880,073	39,299
Average number of pupils	551,848	8,822

[*Decrease.]

The percentage of attendance was 52 of the whole number of pupils registered.

The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was ninety two cents. The cost of the school system for the year was as follows:

	1875.	Inc.
Tuition for the year	$4,746,876	$219,567
Building, purchasing and renting school houses, fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid	5,597,780	297,159
Total expenditures	9,363,927	541,941

To the $9,363,927 named above, should be added $77,324 increased expenditure in the city of Pittsburg, not included in the summary; $85,816 expended for normal schools, and $423,794 expended in the support of soldiers' orphan schools, to obtain to full sum expended for all school purposes during the school year 1875.

The appropriation by the state was $1,000,000. The estimated value of the school property in the state is $24,260,780.

The report embraces an important statement showing the growth of the school system during the past ten years.

The superintendent insists upon the necessity of a thorough revision of our school laws, and recommends the appointment of a special commission with power to revise and modify all the statutes relating to schools, and to prepare such amendments to the same as will adapt them to the requirements of the new constitution and the growing wants of our great system of public instruction.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

The number of orphan children under the care of the state on September 1, 1875 was 2,695, being a falling off of 273 during the year, and of 995 since 1871, the year in which the highest number at any time in the schools was reached. The number of children admitted into the schools during the year was 519, including some 200 admitted under the acts of 1874 and 1875 in relation to the children of sick and crippled soldiers, and the children born since January 1, 1866.

The system cost the past year $425,694, against a cost during the previous year of $550,779. Of this sum, $7,000 were expended in preparing, at the several State Normal schools, discharged orphan girls of suitable age and qualifications, for teachers. The whole state expenditure for soldiers' orphan's since the inauguration of the system is, as shown by the several annual reports, $4,488,926, and the superintendent estimates that for the present and the three succeeding years that the system will remain in operation, $1,400,000 more, including the amount now appropriated but not expended, will be required. The balance in the state treasury at the end of the year to the credit of the department was, after meetings all liabilities, $71,126.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1876.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Latta in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Paxton.

The following House resolution was read:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinised at its adjournment, March 18, 1875, be taken up at the stage which it had reached and disposed of in regular order.

Mr. ALBRIGHT offered an amendment which was adopted, that a joint committee of three from each house be appointed to report upon the question in dispute. Messrs. Strang, Lawrence and Albright were appointed on said committee. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The above joint committee made the following report:

Mr. STRANG, Chairman from the joint committee appointed to consider the order of legislation, made the following report: That in view of the differences of opinion existing upon the subject, and the fact that the course they propose will remove all doubts as to the validity of the legislation, they reccommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That no bills, resolutions of other business pending at the close of the last session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced.

SETTLE THE SMALL BILLS.

At this season, the closing of the year it is most important and beneficial that those who have the habit of making small bills should set about paying them. As far as possible this should be done, and promptly. The dealer and the artizan who supplies your wants—the tailor, the shoemaker, the hatter, the grocer, the dry goods man and every other vender and retailer of commodities such as go to make up the needs of every day life—expects a settlement of his account at this time. This is the custom where accounts are made, though it is better, of course, when you can, in small transactions, to pay as you go, or at least weekly or monthly. Many, however, both buyers and sellers, without reference to the matter of ability, find it convenient to have running accounts, and the only requisite with such is to have prompt settlements as the regular stated periods come round, and of which the first of January is one. By paying one bill many others are also paid—the money is put in motion and passed from one to the other, and a wide liquidation is effected. A cotemporary has some pertinent remarks on the subject. It well says that in the economy of trade the small accounts are really the most important, as the Mississippi itself would be no river but for the thousands of little springs which are its feeders. The small payments are the sources of the "circulation" of money, and if all transactions were "cash," the alternate elations and depressions of the busines would be much less than at present. The current of business would have an even flow. But people will and sometimes must ask credit. Dealers will give it, too. And they will not only give it when asked, but unasked. And not only so, but they tempt purchases with the tender of credit. Pay day comes as the grand disenchanter. Pay your bills, then everybody who can, if you would perform that best "relief," the prevention of want and suffering.

VICK'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue, sent free to all who enclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

VICK'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and a Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 30 cts. in paper cover: 65 cts bound in elegant cloth.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cts. for the first year. The first number for 1876 just issued. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest, and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in the Sun.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by the Sun, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our natural history. Of all this The Sun will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspiration for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read The Sun will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The Weekly Sun, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The Daily Sun, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55c, a month or $6.50 a year. Sunday edition extra, $1,10 per year. We have no traveling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.
dec2 6t

MR. MOODY'S CHRISTMAS SERMON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

The usual large audience met at the depot tabernacle last night. The Sixth regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, to the number of 600, attended. Rev. Dr. Peddie made the opening prayer. Mr. Sankey sang, "Only an armour bearer," and the congregation joined in the chorus with good effect. Mr. Moody took for his text, "And laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." Luke ii. 7.

For four thousand years the world had been looking for the true Messiah. The mothers of Israel had been praying that they might be the mother of this child. The prophets had been prophesying that He would come, and how He would come. He should be of the house of David, and of the seed of Abraham; that the sceptre should not depart from Judah until He came; that He should be born at Bethlehem; yet when He did come there was no room for Him at the inn, and they had to lay Him in a manger. You may say: If they had known who He was they would have had room for Him. It is doubtful; because when the wise men came to Jerusalem and said to the Jews, We have seen His star in the East, all Jerusalem was troubled, and the sword is at once unsheathed, and it followed Him until He was executed. Less than twenty years ago the Crown Prince of Great Britain came to this country and we made plenty of room for him. Although a republic, how glad we were to have him come, and we gave him a welcome. The heathen in India is now lifted up and exalted because the Crown Prince has touched his foot upon that soil. The Crown Prince came from heaven to this world to bless it and to save that which was lost, and He was not welcomed. You may say it was because He was unknown. Eighteen centuries have passed away since He came, and during all that time He has been preached about, volume after volume of books have been written about Him, and there has been more said about Him every day than about any other man that ever lived, yet, is Christ wanted? Is there room for him in the world yet? Is there a nation under heaven that would vote to have Him come and be their ruler? In Congress let a man say: "Thus saith the Lord," and he would be hooted out. Politicians don't want Him, and He is not wanted on 'Change. People may talk about the Bible in schools, and about a personal Christ, but they don't want Him. The Son of God stands at the door of every church in the country, and He would do a work lasting as eternity if they would only let Him in, but many professing Christians don't want him. If they make room for Christ, the world has to be driven out, and they cannot go to the theater every other night or to the ball room. There is some darling idol that has to be given up. The fact is, the Church has no room for him. He came to His own and His own received Him not. If the world has no room for Christ, let us make room for Him in our hearts, and let us see that He has a welcome there. When He gets in our hearts we will turn our backs upon the world that has cast Him out. I cannot understand how it is that those who have professed to be Christ's and to be redeemed by His blood can desire to mingle with the Christless world that will not have Him. Let the subject of religion be introduced at some of your dinner parties, and the conversation will turn upon this denomination and that denomination; but if you introduce the topic of Christ dwelling in their hearts they will turn the subject, and you will not be invited to the next dinner party.

The world has no room for the Master, and should the servant be above his Lord? The cry of the world to-day is, as it was eighteen hundred years ago, no room. He might have been born in a palace, but He went to the manger in order that He might get His arm under the lowest and bear him up towards heaven. He became poor for our sakes. He occupied a borrowed grave. He had no home. The temple was made for Him, and yet it was raised against Him. Did you ever have the feeling that no one wanted you? You who have been brought up in wealth don't know what I am talking about, but some of you here know what it is to struggle against poverty and want. You know what it is to be brought into that position when you felt no one wanted you. Christ came to this world and no one wanted Him. They could not understand His thoughts, He was so heavenly-minded. Earthly men could not understand His mission. He told them He was going to die for them and rise again, yet when He did die, no one believed that He would rise again. When the sepulchre was found empty, angels from heaven had to tell His people that he had risen, and Thomas would not believe after the apostles had told him they had seen Him until he had thrust his hand into His side.

The worst enemy man has to day is unbelief; we do not believe that Christ came to bless. We are under the power of the devil. Many of us believe the lies of the devil instead of believing the words of the Lord Jesus Christ.

After He had ascended to heaven He told John to write these things: "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man—" that means the greatest drunkard, the greatest libertine, the greatest harlot in Philadelphia, "If any man hear my voice and open the door I will come in to him and will sup with him and he with Me." Oh, sinner, to-night will you have Christ for a guest, or will you bolt the door of your heart and say: You shall not come in? He had no room among the Galileans and though He cast out devils they besought Him to depart out of their coast. Nazareth did not want Him and He had to go to Capernaum to take His abode. Capernaum did not want Him and they sought His life. Everywhere He went He found He was not wanted; there was room for every one else but no room for Christ. When He made this world He made room for us. When He made your heart He made room for Himself, but we have bolted the door of our hearts and will not let Him in. Unlock the door of that heart of yours, draw back the bolt and say, Thrice welcome, Son of God, into this heart of mine. Make room for Him in this old kingdom and He will make room for you in His new. He says, I go to prepare a place for you. Those mansions prepared by Him will be glorious, and there will be plenty of room for us there. If you will entertain that heavenly guest it will be worth more to you in the swelling of Jordan than anything else. May your heart be open to receive the heavenly visitor.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

HAVE YOU A DOLLAR

FOR ONE DOLLAR,
We Will Send, Post-paid,
The Weekly World
one year.

1. It contains all the news of the past seven days, collected by the agents and correspondents of the New York Daily World, and in fulness, accuracy and enterprise in this respect is unequalled.

2. Its Agricultural Department contains the latest news of farm experiments at home and abroad, contributions by home and foreign writers, full reports of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, and quotations of valuable and interesting articles appearing in the agricultural weeklies and magazines.

3. Its Grange news, to which attention is specially called, is a feature which can be found in no other paper. All the resources at the command of a great metropolitan daily newspaper are employed in this department, and the result is a page each week where the members may find a complete record of the work of the order in every State in the Union for the past seven days. In addition to this weekly record, The World gives the cream of all the local grange papers in every State. This department is and will continue to be under the charge of one of the active members of the order.

4. For the Fireside Department, in addition to its other attractions, such as poetry, tuneful and humorous extracts, &c., during the coming year, there will be not less than one hundred short tales by the best writers of fiction in England and America.

5. The market reports, brought down to the hour of publication, are the best that can be made. Each market is reported by one whose special knowledge and training make him the best authority upon that subject in the United States. For accuracy and completeness the market reports of the World are unrivalled.

"The World is not only the best but the cheapest newspaper ever offered the farmer."

Semi weekly (104 Nos.), $2 a year. Daily (313 Nos.), $10 per year.

Specimen copies sent upon application. Address, "THE WORLD,"
16 dec 6t 35 Park Row, New York.

BEATTY PIANO.

Send stamp for full information, Price List, &c., &c. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE at HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK, EACH WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which will be apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

OUR FINAL and ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER Prices.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONOMIZING.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF OUR HOUSE:

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

3.—The Contract on our part, to *return money*, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" stock but our own

Carefully Made Clothing.

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES of SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN and BOYS. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THAT IS AT THE CORNER OF

Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--SIXTH

and MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcement to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

PHILADELPHIA

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte

WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BR

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY 13, JAN. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 495, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 857, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MIMOT, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
JAS. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Hastings retires as local of the Republican, and will devote all his time to the practice of law. Success to him.

——Never did a custimer fail to find just what he wanted at Sechler's grocery—best coffee, sugar, and tea.

——The Watchman is dressed in a neat suit of new type.

——Burnside & Thomas, the well known grocers of Bellefonte have failed. We were sorry to learn this, as they were an old business firm, and none was rated as more fair dealing than they. Hope they will get on their feet again.

——Sechlers is still headquarters for the largest and best stock of groceries in Centre county.

I. X. L., THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—We take the pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, particularly our lady friends, to the new improved Smothing Irons, made by the Brooklyn Sad Iron Co. We have tested them, and feel justified in saying they are the best finished and most perfect made; the handle being detachable, will fit any number of Irons, and having shield combined, the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. They new offer special inducements to clubs, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

——If you want dried or canned fruit, the best in the market, go to Sechlers for them.

——George S. Jeffrey, telegraph operator at Waynesburg, has been united in matrimony to Mrs. Lydia Culler, telegraph operator at Brownsville, by Rev. J. W. Scott. The minister was at Waynesburg and the electric couple at Brownsville, the marriage service being performed over the telegrph wire between those points.

——What would some papers do if they could not resort to the locals of the Reporter to manufacture items, and dodge credit? There are some exchanges on our list that we can very well dispense with.

——Beautiful Hair Switches made out of your own combings—50 cts. per ounce. Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall.

——New and fresh groceries are constantly received at Sechler's in the Bush house block, Bellefonte, who have the most complete grocery in this section of the state.

——Report of Rock Hill school, Harris twp.—Whole number of pupils enrolled 46; males 25, females 21. Total average attendance during month ending Dec. 27, 1875—40 per cent. of attendance during month 87. Alfred Wieland, Daniel Wieland, Geo. Page, John Huss, Martha Tressler, Ida Tressler and Amanda Markel received no tardy marks, and were in attendance every day during month.

A. D WIRTZ, Teacher.

——STRING OF BEADS.—A. C. Ripka goes west in the spring.——John Limbert quits the Aaronsburg hotel soon, and Elijah Burd becomes landlord.——Our hand some young friend Bartholomew was treated to a lively serenade of bells a few evenings ago by the Centre Hall youngsters—matrimony.——The Methodists of this place are about to purchase a bell for their new church—Howard Spangler and Jim Caldren are taking the subscriptions and make good headway.——The circulation of the Reporter is now among the largest in this county.——Aaronsburg has an excellent string band called the Minnim, with Wm. T. Meyer as leader.——The man who took the Reporter three years regularly and is now so mean as to refuse to pay for it, lives in Ohio.——John Cronmiller, of Aaronsburg, thinks of moving west in the spring.——John Rishel of Sunbury Creek returned from a trip to Illinois last week.——George Shaffer, of Madisonburg, Daniel Conser, of Rebersburg and Jacob From, of Centre Hall, all old citizens, are seriously ill.——"College" is the name of the new township formed out of part of Harris.

——A Penn Hall letter, dated 7, says: James W. Runkle and Samuel Harter killed a porker that dressed 550 pounds. That was a rouser, and hard to beat.

— We had a very sudden change in the weather since Monday morning. It is no longer spring-like, but very cold and fierce winds all the time, with a spattering of snow flakes.

——The county commissioners have re-elected J. S. Barnhart as clerk, and C. M. Bower, esq., as attorney. Good selections.

——Go to Rankins, next door to Deshner's gunshop, Bellefonte, for fresh and genuine medicines, and toilet articles.

——The new M. E. Church at Centre Hall, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God (No preventing providence) on Sunday the 16 of January. Revs. G. W. Miller, of Bellefonte, W. H. Dill, of Clearfield, J. W. Leckie, of Altoona and other ministers will be present on the occasion. Ministers in the surrounding country and the public generally are most cordially invited to be present.

By order of the committee.

G. W. BOUSE, Pastor.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the second page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods are sold as low as possible, and then will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

——Any and every thing made up out of hair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall. Orders received by stage or mail.

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryder organ good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

——If you wish a first class sewing machine, buy the New American of Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

——The celebrated Australian Diamond Pebble spectacles, are superior to the ordinary glass spectacle, affording relief to the eyes, and suited for all ages, are sold by M. Straus, Bellefonte, Pa. 16dec3m

——If you wish a sewing machine at Granger prices, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa. 21 oct 3m.

Subscribe for the Reporter—don't depend on your neighbor's copy always.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

——Blaine and Kerr both married Pennsylvania school teachers.

AARONSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Luther Musser, son of Jonathan Musser, living about two miles east of this place, while out in the woods chopping wood one day last week, gave himself a severe cut in the knee, which will undoubtedly result in a stiff leg.

Our citizens are so well pleased with the carnival of New Year that the young men of this burg have concluded to give them another treat the latter part of this month, or the beginning of next, but of a different character—a cavalry charge! But they do not purpose tolerating any such vulgarity as was practiced by one of the masked performers from Millheim (whose name we will not mention as his notoriety is already quite well established.) on last Saturday. Such pranks are an insult to the public, and deserve its severest censure; and should such actions be repeated in this town he will be hauled down, unmasked, and presented with a Centennial badge.

John Limbert, proprieter of the "Penn House" of this place purposes leaving in the Spring for Philadelphia. We are sorry to part with John as he is a good citizen and has the reputation of being a good landlord. The vacancy will be filled by E J. Burd, now living at "Fowlerville," this county.

The deep rumbling noise which we hear every morning at about nineo'clock brings to our ears the glad tidings that the work on the tunnel is still progressing. The noise is caused by the discharge of six loads of nitro glycerine, which follow in quick succession.

We are pleased to learn that John H. Musser's hand is quite well again. The splinter of which we spoke in last week's Reporter, came out at the opening at the second joint.

The individual whom we heard predict a change in the weather "because the moon rose so far north" must know something after all—at least of astronomy.

The Lutheran congregation at Hartleton, Union co., have erected a beautiful church edifice. It is built of brick. The audience room is neatly furnished, with extended pulpit, and every thing of the latest style. Lutherdom in this congregation laid in a dormant state for ever thirty years, and worshipped in a little insufficient union building, the only one in town, until Dr. Sahm by his faithful labors aroused the members of church to a sense of their duty. The expenses of the building will amount to about $6,000, and notwithstanding the members of the church have pulled nobly there are still some arrears, and for liqudating these, they purpose holding a festival or fair commencing on Friday evening, January 21st, and continue all next day,—at which they will sell all kinds of eatables such as oysters, ice-cream, cakes, candies, &c. They extend a general invitation, and let all who can attend, and assist in paying the standing debt, for

"The good we do to others
Shall never miss its meed;
The love of those whose sorrows
We lighten shall be ours,
And o'er the path we walk in,
That love shall scatter flowers."

Last Saturday Miss Mamie Holman of Lock Haven, aged about eighteen, is supposed to have died from heart desease. After she had ceased to breathe it was observed that her body did not get stiff. On Thursday no change was perceptible. Although the friends have hopes that it may be a case of suspended animation the doctors stay she is dead. The body has not been interred at last accounts.

A few nights ago while John Q. Welsh and wife were sitting in their house between North Point and Renovo they noticed a fellow looking into the kitchen window. He was ordered away, when he placed himself at a front window and subsequently tried to break in the door. He reappeared at the rear of the house and repeated his mischief. Mr. Welsh fired a revolver at the fellow, but he did not seem to mind it. A son of Mr. Welsh then fired a shot gun at him, and the fellow rolled over muttered something religious and crawled away. There were blood stains where he had stood, showing that he was wounded. Nothing has been seen of the man since.

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN R. R.—Some weeks ago Gov. Pollock and E. P. Mitchell trustees, executed and delivered a deed in full for the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, with all its franchises and privileges, to Aaron Fries, who was selected by the purchasers to represent them as grantee. The road is now in possession of its owner, and a meeting is called to be held in Philadelphia, on Thursday, January 6, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a new Company and electing a President and Board of Directors. This looks as if all the main impediments to a resumption of trade and travel on this road were now removed, and that its re-opening will it is hoped speedily follow. Even one mixed train a day, leaving here in the morning and returning in the evening, would not only pay, but be a great accommodation to everybody alone the line.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

NEARLY OVER.—The Milesburg small pox excitement has almost subsided Out of thirty six cases only four proved fatal. How fallacious the excitement. In this instance this dreaded malady has not proven half as fatal as scarlet or typhoid fevers. The same number of cases produced by either would be a hundred per cent. more fatal. How silly, therefore to be so awfully alarmed as thousands were, even at this distance.

DEATH OF REV. HENRY BOEHM.

New York, Dec. 39.—The Evening Post announces the death, yesterday, of Rev. Henry Boehm, better known as Father Boehm, the oldest preacher of the Methodist Church in this country, and probably the oldest clergyman in the world, at the house of his grand daughter near Richmond, Staten Island.

On the 8th of last June the one hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated at Jersey City by the New York Conference, when Father Boehm submitted an outline of his own life and labor in the Methodist Church. He was chosen by Bishop Asbury as his traveling companion in the spring of 1808, and traveled with him until 1813, when the Bishop appointed Father Boehm presiding elder of Schuylkill district, composing the whole territory from Wilmington to Stroudsburg, between the Susquehanna and Delaware. For more than thirty years Father Boehm has been in the New Jersey Conference and as early as 1842 was on the list of supernumerary preachers.

Peter Herdic, esq., of Williamsport, has just built a large and handsome church and furnished it in the most elegant manner, with organ and all other matters complete, ready for worship, at a cost of $60,000, which he proposes to formally present to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Williamsport on Christmas day, clear of all incumbrances.

THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CENTRE COUNTY, PA.—Centre Hall, Dec. 23rd, 1875. The Annual Meeting of the Members and Election of twelve Directors, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Spangler, Centre Hall, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1876, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members generally are requested to attend. GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.
dec 30 3t.

——If your wish a sewing machine apply to any manufacture apply to Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

——JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. One door east of Weiser's smith shop. 21 oct 6m.

——If you wish to exchange your old sewing machine for a new one, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy.

WILL NEW YORK REMAIN THE EMPIRE STATE?

Few things wear an aspect of greater permanence to the eyes of our younger cotemporaries than the pre-eminence of the state of New York. Yet there are men now living who can remember when it was excelled by at least two members of the Union in respect to wealth, prestige and number of inhabitants. Already the centre of population has shifted beyond the Alleghenies, and it is possible that within a few decades Illinois may base a claim to leadership upon numerical superiority. There are reasons, however, for believing that the focus of productive industry will be found in another quarter, and that Pennsylvania is destined to exhibit a preponderance of capital and influence in the second century of the republic's existence. A reference to statistics will even indicate that the epoch is not far distant when Pennsylvania may venture, single handed, to cope with the recourses of England,

The future, Peal said belongs to the nation which shall produce most coal. Now al applications of steam are daily narrowing the field of rude manual labor, and coal seems certain to remain for centuries the most available calorific agent. A country whose employment of this mineral is checked by dwindling supplies and expanding cost of extraction, is doubtless doomed to eventful exclusion from the marts of the world; and in a recent comparitive statement of amounts and progressive rates of coal production, the English statesman would probably have recognized the handwriting on the wall. The total yield of the mineral throughout the world (including bituminous, anthracite, and lignite varieties,) was estimated for the year 1872 at two hundred and fifty five millions of tons, of which England was credited with about one half, or in exact figures one hundred and twenty five millions. The United States ranked second in the list, having extracted over forty one millions, of which the single estate of Pennsylvania furnished about thirty, an amount exceeding the united quotas of France, Austria and Russia, and constituting almost an eighth of the whole production of the globe.

Still more significant are the figures which exhibit the comparative rates of progression in the development of different coal fields. During the last half century the yield of Pennsylvania, was successfully doubled with each decade, while England's production, although expanding with curious regularity, requires a period of fifteen years to show an equivalent gain. It is probable that the rate of production in Pennsylvania will be rather accelerated than diminished, since a possible falling off in the delivery of anthracite mines (whose area is limited) must be more than compensated from those exhaustless bituminous deposits which lie west of the Alleghanies. On the other hand it appears from the report of the parliamentary commission that while the English coal fields are in no immediate danger of depletion, a sensible increase in the expense of mining may be expected at an early day. In this case, therefore, we are justified in drawing an inference from statistics; and a simple calculation demonstrates that Pennsylvania should outstrip England in the production of this mineral within sixty years from the present time. In other words, the men are already born who may see a state, which now clamors for protection, controlling with paramount authority the most essential adjunct of human industry, and so far qualified to undersell competitors in every free market throughout the world.

Among the decisive factors of modern civilization, iron ranks next to coal. By an odd coincidence, a parallel instituted between Pennsylvania and England in respect to the iron ores conducts to identical results. The total product of iron and steel in the year 1872 was computed at 15,000,000 tons, nearly half of which was furnished by Great Britain. The United States followed with a quota of 2,800,000, of which Pennsylvania contributed one-half, or a tenth of all the iron smelted on the globe. It is, however, the different rates of progression in the respective yields of the two countries to which we would direct attention, the production of Pennsylvania mines being observed to double once in ten years, and that of England in fifteen. Just now the American iron interest shares the universal depression of business, but such disturbances have occurred before without impairing the general correctness of the rate assigned to its development. From the data before us we are lead to conclude that with in rather more than half a century—that is, prior to A. D. 1935—the world compelling iron lever of British industry may be transferred to Pennsylvania.

After the mineral wealth which supplies the material of machinery, and that other which generates its motive powor, cheap light will certainly be classed among the effective promoters of social progress. In the combination of cheapness with cleanliness and light evolving power, illuminating agent rivals petroleum. The ten millions of barrels which were furnished in 1873 by Pennsylvania, constituted the bulk of the world's product. Of this quantity two thirds were for export, and the foreign demand for the new staple is reported to be steadily growing. This branch of commerce, however, is in its infancy; but, whatever proportions it may be destined to assume, Pennsylvania will probably continue to monopolize it.

It will be observed these considerations of the promise which seems inherent in the resources of a neighboring state do not forecast the, pre-eminence of her chief city. The commercial interests of the city of New York are not bounded by those of her own state, and some important mineral districts of Pennsylvania are rather tributary to her than to Philadelphia. But the facts we have cited may be deemed to show that the position of weight and authority among the members of the American Union which the state of New York has held for half a century, will at last probably belong to Pennsylvania. Unless, however, the purification of her political character and the pitiless chastisement of scoundrelism in office shall be exacted by her expanding self-respect her preponderance of material strength will be only a source of danger, an accerlation of moral decay —*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad held in Philadelphia, the company was reorganized by the election of the following gentlemen as a board of directors: Aaron Frees, Philadelphia; R. W. Schenck, Lancaster; Josiah Hart, Doylestown; Daniel Buck, Philadelphia; W. Budd Deacon, New Jersey; George Shannon, Norristown George Schnur, Selinsgrove.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF A TOWN CHLOROFORMED BY BURGLARS.

St Joseph, Mo., January 8.—At Osborn, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Thursday night, burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels, all the stores and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars and escaped.

TERRIBLE FATALITY OF DIPHTHERIA.

Milford, Pa., December 26.—The family of Thomas Crago, of Dyberry Wayne county, has been nearly swept away by diphtheria Mr. Crago had lost four children this month, having buried two on Sunday. Himself and servant girl were taken sick last week and died Thursday. The wife died only a few months ago. Only two children are left of the family, and they are reported dangerously ill with the same disease.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Comp. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, Jan. 10, 1876.

In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the directors present the eighteenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company.

ASSETTS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$29,535 28
On which there has been paid		717 91
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		$28,819 37
To which add cash in the treasury		254 70
Total available assetts of the Company the past year		$29,072 07

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 99 91	
Salary of Sec'y	150 00	
Salary of Treas	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage & stationary	119 24	
Election board	5 00	
Thomas M Allen, loss on Mdse	235 00	
C. F. Harlacher on stable	293 60	
Wm. Boal on wash house	5 00	
		$957 15
Total accruing assetts and funds of the Company the past year after deducting expenses		28,114 92
To which add funds reported of previous year.	$109,829 85	
Minus notes expired and cancelled	21,940 03	
		$87,889 82
Making the total available assetts of the Company this day		$116,004 74
Risks and insurances taken the past year	$374,438 49	
Same reported for previous years	4,701,261 35	
Grand total risks and insurances taken since organization		$5,075,699 84
From which deduct policies		$2,430,576 97
Expired and cancelled		$2,645,122 87
Due the Company from Agents		$1,792 33

At an election held the same day, the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. W. Campbell, J. W. Krumrine, Henry Keller, Joseph Baker, John Rishel, John H. Keller, George Buchanan, S. J Henry, Amos Alexander, J. G. Meyer, Sam'l Gramly, and John Wolf.

Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers:

President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice-President—Henry Keller.
Secretary—pro tem.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.

D. F. LUSE, GEO. BUCHANAN,
Sec'y. Prest.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire.

Wheat $1 20 to $1 25.
Barley 65c to 80c.
Oats 30c to 35c.
Clover Seed $6 00 to $6 75.
Rye 65c to 70c.
Pork 7c to 8c.
Butter 25c to 28.
Eggs 25c.
Corn 40 to 52.
Beef $6 to $6,75 per 100 lbs.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White wheat $1 20 Red 115....Rye 80
new Corn 45 old 60. Oats 30—Barley 90.
70....Clover seed 5,50 .....Potatoes 50
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster perton
$14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat
65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00...
Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that T. M. Hall has filed his petition for a tavern license in Milesburg boro., and that application will be made to the court to grant the same at January sessions next.

Joel King.....Tavern.....Marion twp
A. WILLIAMS.
Prothonotary.
6 Jan 3 t

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd.

The auditor appointed by the said Court to ascertain the advancement and make distribution of the funds in the hand of the administrators of Robert Elder, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte on Tuesday the eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Auditor.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of Record in this Office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 24 day of January, A. D., 1875, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of John Kerstetter, guardian of John Ungart, one of the children and heirs of Molly Ungart late of Penn Twp, dec'd.

2. The account of John Deibl, guardian of Mary Etian, and Wesley Etian, the children and heirs of Wm. Etian, dec'd, in account with said Mary and Wesley.

3. The account of Jacob Walker, guardian of Frank Lucas, Mitchel Lucas and Jane Eliza Lucas, minor children of Nelson Lucas late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

4. The account of Robert Hammill, guardian of John L Hammill, minor child of Margaret Hammill, late of Harris township, dec'd.

5. The account of Carrie E. Wolf and Peter Hoffer, administrators of the estate of Simon S. Wolf, late of Potter, twp., dec'd.

The final account of H. Y. Stitzer, guardian of Elizabeth Heintzleman, minor child of George Heintzleman one of the children and heirs of George Heintzleman late of Harris twp, dec'd.

Register's Office } J. H. MORRISON,
Dec. 25. } Register.

'76 Centennial. '76

FURNITURE.

GREAT Reduction in Prices.

Now is the time to buy, as I have on hand a large Stock I will offer it at panic prices for the next SIXTY DAYS FOR CASH,

Cheaper than it can be bought Elsewhere.

which a few of the following prices will show: Cane Seat Chairs as low as $7.00. Wood Seat Chairs $6.00 and upward; Bedsteads $3 50 to $13 00. A good Bureau for $11.00. Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Bookcases, and all other Furniture in proportion to the above prices. Please call and examine our work.

JOHN CAMP,
6 jan 2m. Milroy.

Grain, Seeds and Produce

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY,

and bring your grain of all kinds,
Clover Seed, Pork.
Poultry, &c., &c., &c.

to Milroy—mill ware-house—where you will at all times receive the highest cash prices for the same. Salt, plaster, Coal, Fish, &c. for sale. D. SHELMIRE.
18 nov 5 m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of William Weaver, committee of Edward D. Weaver a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre co., and will be presented to the Court for confirmation at January term, next. A. WILLIAMS,
dec 2 Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Barnet Wagner, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement. JOHN B. WAGNER,
MICHAEL STROHM,
2dec 6t Executors.

MAD ITCH.—About ten days since a valuable cow belonging to Mr. David L. Martin, of Middleburg, was taken sick and acted in such a curious manner as to attract the attention of himself and neighbors. On examination it was discovered that the one side of her lower law was bared of her hair for about two inches, caused by the rapid friction from rubbing on the fence, and that her neck was very much swollen. The cow acted as if crazy, and continued rubbing her jaw on the fence for several hours, when she suddenly died. Mr. Martin at once proceeded to haul her carcass to the woods, and was followed by his watch dog, who frequently smelled the dead body, and shortly after returning home the dog was taken with the disease, acted in the same manner as the cow, and died in a few hours. Mr. Martin became alarmed and called in a veterinary surgeon to examine the dead bodies, who pronounced the disease "mad itch," which is fatal to all animals that contract it. It is very rare in the United States, and these are the first cases that have ever occurred in this part of the country, and we hope the disease will end with the defunct animals.—*Greencastle Echo.*

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber at Centre Hall, on JANUARY 27th, at 1 o'clock, the following property: Two Horses, one 2-horse Wagon, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Horse Hay Rake, Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Snow plow, 1 Rose Grain Drill, 1 Spring Wagon, Fanning-mill, Sled, Hayladders, Rakes, Forks, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Chains, Crosscut Saw, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

13 jan. WM. EHRHARD.

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8—Flour 181@134; super $4 25@5 65; common to good 4 80@5 55; good to choice 5 40@5 90. Wheat No 3 Chicago Spring 1 06@1 08; Wheat, No. 3 Milwaukee 1 04. Rye 88@90. Corn, western mixed old 67@68. Oats western mixed 45@48. Coffee 16@19. Eggs 28@29. Sugar fair to good refining 8@8¼. Petroleum refined 13@13¼.

CHICAGO.

Flour good to choice 4 75@5 50; spring extras 5 00@6 00. Wheat Feb 90; seller Jan 95. Corn sel Feb 45; seller Jan 43@43¼. Oats sel. Jan 30; sel Feb 30¾. Rye sel Jan 66. Barley seller Jan 79¼.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour ex fam 5 65@6 75; High grades $7,00@8 50. Wheat, new red Pa 1 35@1 34 western 1 05. Corn western mixed old 66@66; yellow, new 66. Oats western mixed 32¼@45.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th of Nov., at the Reformed parsonage at Rebersburg, by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Isaiah Bierly to Miss Chestie V. Spotts, both of Sugar valley, Clinton county.

On the same day, and place, and by the same, Mr. Charles Bruner to Miss Elizabeth Greninger, all of Sugar valley, Clinton co.

On 19th ult., by the same, Mr. Printon E. Sharps to Miss Anna N. Stover, all of Brush valley, Centre co.

On the 2nd inst, by the same, Mr. David Bartges of Sugar valley, to Miss Anna E Sheaffer of Madisonburg, Centre co.

(Clinton co, papers please copy.)

On the 2nd ult, by Rev. W. H Groh, Mr. O. E. Housman and Miss Kate A. Meyer, both from the vicinity of State College.

On the 23rd ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. B Fortney and Miss Mary H. Coxey, both of Boalsburg.

On the 20th ult, by the same, Mr. John L. Rungard and Miss Sarah C. Rockey, both of Harris twp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Peter M. Weber of Boalsburg, and Miss Mary Rupp of Harris twp.

On Dec. 29th, 1875, at St. John's church by the Rev. George T. Fields, assisted by the Rev. H. J. W. Allen, Mr. Newton H. Stone, of Coatesville, Pa., and Miss Ellen Hale, youngest daughter of the late Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte.

On Dec. 23d, Mr. William T. Kline of Boggs township, and Miss Mary H. Miess of Spring township, all of Centre county.

Dec. 23d, by Rev. George Guyer, Mr. John P. Kves and Miss Mary Ann Sigel.

At the same time by the same, Mr. John Coulpetzer and Miss Kezia Calderwood, all of Halfmoon, Centre co.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable H. Dorp, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 13th day of Aug. A. D. 1875, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Novmb, being the 23rd day of Jan. 1876, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of Independence of the United States.

D. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!

ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a specialty.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Those who can now secure this business, and commence work at once, will find it a perfect "bonanza" of a lifetime, and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a fortune for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a recipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a safe and sure, guaranteed business opportunity. Samples, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it, many free, and none need reply on less they want to make $2000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you how to do same." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N.Y.

8 DOWN WITH HARD TIMES. 8

Save Money and to do it, buy where you can Get your Money's worth. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of DRY, Fancy and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells everything at only one dollar.

It buys from manufacturers and First Hands, first hands, and an sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars.

We Can, other hands. We send by mail or express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital needed.

One Cent our papers, circulars, and lists. We can and do sell $2 articles, $2 books, &c., all for a single dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in fact 3000 articles all at $1. Send Now, and save money. You can do it, pleasure. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. dec, 16 o w.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds's bank. may 14'69

Don't Buy

A

HARD COAL BASE BURNER

HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

HOME DELIGHT!

—THE—

Best & Handsomest

STOVE IN THE MARKET.

Call and see them at the Store of

J. A. REESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Sechler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
GROCERIES, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

Simon Haines,

CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of

Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking,

Coffins of all styles

made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. REAVE
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley Banking Co.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
Coupons

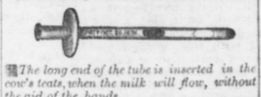
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

BEATTY PIANO!

THE BEST IN USE. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct27'69

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.



The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.

The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer.

GEORGE P. PILLING,
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.

Diplomas awarded at the Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks County Fairs. For testimonials see the Practical Farmer for September and October. Send for circulars. 7oct9m.

Tubes can be seen at the Reporter office—they are asuccess.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my 28'74-t.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of now dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.*
21jan 74

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D.

The Education of Love.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts writes to the London *Daily Telegraph*: "'The child is father to the man.' This truth, formulated by the poet's mind, directs public attention, through a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* recently, to the forthcoming toy-show at the Alexandra Palace. It is even intensified in the childwoman, who early 'wears upon her baby brow the round and top of that sovereignty' which she must display herafter as queen of the household. While the boy-child yet happily and unreflectingly rolls about on the floor, in uncontrolled delight at the use of legs and arms—while his baby lips have scarcely learnt to frame those wonderful monosyllables which his fat fingers pick out to spell in his A B C—the girl has mastered her part, and is already soothing her doll to sleep, planning its wardrobe, or considering the arrangement of her kitchen-range or her dinner-table. The mind of the infant house-mother, to use a German phrase, is full of thought for the well-being of the toy home. On the other hand, the boy rarely cares to nurse or tend imaginary things. While often very gentle to a real baby, he would rather pick a fictitious one to pieces. But none the less important to him are the toys put into his hands. And whether for boy or girl, I venture to ask you to draw further public attention to the toy question.

"At the jubilee meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held in London last year, the question of toys, and the education they convey, was discussed at one of the sittings of the conference, and the German delegates promised to bring it under notice in Germany—whence spring the Christmas trees, with their magical fruits, so dear to children's eyes. The French delegates also promised to consider the subject; and they seemed to confirm an opinion which prevails: that French toys are specially open to the charge of cruel teaching. However, we have seldom to look to abroad to find out faults to correct, and I have seen in our own toy-shops very ugly arrangement for snipping off heads of cows and pigs, and various mechanical toys whose chief amusement and merit seemed to be derived from the fact that by pressing and squeezing they made squeaks and noises suggestive of pain. I feel certain, from the kindly countenance given to the proposed exhibition, that the underlying lessons which may be conveyed through dear Toyland will not be forgotten. On the contrary, that a mother's true instinct has raised the forthcoming exhibition into a prominence which may lead in the future to many a beneficial result. What is first loved in life, influences probably, in no small degree, what is loved throughout life; and on the ductile brain of Childhood the first impressions should be bright, sweet, gentle, and pure.

"In connection with the dolls' part of the exhibition in which dress and taste must play no unimportant part, I cannot conclude without expressing a most earnest hope that the pretty little pup pets shortly to become the darlings of so many small creatures, and to cheer their hours of sickness, may not be made mediums to convey predilections for feathers torn from bleeding and palpitating beasts, and wings broken instead of cleaving the sky, and that the flaxen and dark-haired dollies will not teach their curly-headed owners selfish and stupid lessons of cruelty, such as a recently-published paragraph seems too clearly to indicate is common enough among the older seekers after fashion and ornament. Should the evil of these last, I feel persuaded that the evil arises from want of thought rather than from want of heart.

"I do not for a moment think any one would deliberately consent to the wholesale destruction of bird-life, if the facts were set before them. It is for Fashion to direct the current of the general taste. Wherever its impalpable essence resides, whether with beauty, rank, or talent, within its limits it rules with omnipotent power; and, as with all power, those with whom it resides should use it seriously. Doubtless there are currents above and below its subtle influence; and the fashion of this world will pass away. But while of the world, it is in the world for good or for evil, and cannot escape the common lot of responsibility."

Sleigh-Riding in 1866.

A correspondent of the Akron (Ohio) *Argus* revives some interesting bits of history regarding old-time sleighing in Northern Ohio: The great sleighing tournaments of 1866 are still vividly remembered by our citizens. Solon, Cuyahoga County, inaugurated the "strife" by getting up a party of seven four-horse teams and challenging any town to beat them. Cuyahoga Falls beat them with sixty-four teams. Northfield then tried it on, but fell short of the requisite number of teams to take the banner. Brecksville then entered the lists with fifty-four teams. Royalton then came in with sixty-eight teams. Then Boston went to Royalton with eighty-nine teams. Richfield then pounced down into Boston with one hundred and fifty-four teams and planted the banner on the summit. This was on the 11th day of March. A few days afterward Summit, Medina, and Cuyahoga, as counties, entered into the contest and visited Richfield under their appropriate leaders, Medina having 140, Cuyahoga, 151, and Summit 171 four-horse teams, 462 in all. Not satisfied with this discomfiture, Medina was bound to try again, and on the 18th day of March, though the sleighing was rather thin, that county, with bands of music and flying banners, drove triumphantly into Akron with 181 four-horse teams, the most extensive sleigh-ride from one county ever before, or since, known in the United States. The Medina people are now inviting neighboring counties to "come and take" that banner. Shall it be "took?"

"Hold the Fort."

The following is given as the origin of the little hymn, "Hold the Fort," as sung by Mr. Sankey, and which has grown so popular: During the late war, a party of Union soldiers were besieged in a small fortification in the mountains of Tennessee. For many days they had held out, bravely fighting, as brave men always fight, but at last, when their supply of provisions had run out, when their ammunition was getting low, and famine and suffering were staring them in the face, they began to lose all hope and seriously thought of surrendering. Just when their suffering had reached its height, and human endurance was well nigh worn out, they saw, on the mountain top beyond, a soldier waving a signal flag. Eagerly they watched the messenger and eagerly they read the welcome message: "Hold the fort; I am coming. SHERMAN." This communication raised their drooping spirits—hunger and fatigue were forgotten—like men they did "hold the fort," and the rescue came. If you were to hear Sankey sing this song, and particularly the last line, you would say that is was cheering, set to music.

Bitter Beer and Ale.

Accident, in one case at least, has played an important part in fixing the public taste, since the bitter beer of Burton-on-Trent was at first, for medicinal purpose, brewed wholly for Indian consumption, and the wreck of a vessel outward bound with ale, and the sale by auction of her cargo of pleasant bitterness, brought about the introduction of what is now styled British champagne to home-staying drinkers. Ale, as compared with beer, can boast of a venerable antiquity. The latter is rhymingly recorded as having been introduced among us, along with the American turkey and the carp from China, in the earlier of the Tudor reigns. Hops had no kindly reception from the prejudiced legislature of the period. If acts of Parliament could have prevented the innovation, the tall stems and graceful tendrils of the hop-plant would never have been a distinguishing feature of Kentish or Worcestershire scenery, nor would any brewer have presumed to mingle the infusion of the intrusive creeper with the honest malt, from which alone had the nutty ale of our remote progenitors been made. But hops triumphed, and one more illustration was added to the truth that laws which directly clash with the public convenience will remain a dead letter.—*All the Year Round.*

Not every one who has the gift of speech understands the value of silence.

AGRICULTURAL.

TIMELY HINTS.—Do not allow trees to grow over and shade your dwelling. They are unhealthy.

On the contrary, vines and creepers on the wall protect them, and make a house warmer and drier, and also make it look much better.

The best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable is castor oil.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes burns or chap ped hands or sun scalds.

Rawhide makes the best and most durable belting for farm or other machiner y. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

White lead ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls on horses or cattle.

Keep your boots well oiled in Winter and they will last longer, while your feet will be drier and warmer.

A few drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue will keep it from spoiling for several days in the warmest weather.

Autumn is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the later cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in the Fall and buried in the ground all Winter, will grow with facility in the Spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the Fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

Castor oil is said to be the best and most durable lubricator for buggy axles.

The average cost of fences in the State of Pennsylvania is $11.40 an acre. In Rhode Island it is $19.50 an acre.

The cost of fences in the United States is estimated to be greater than the national debt, or more than $2,300,000,000 dollars. The cost of repairs and interest is more than $400,000,000 a year. Are all the cattle they are built to fence out worth that enormous sum? Is there no chance for reform and economy here? What say the Grangers?

England washes most of the manure made by her people into the ocean, and then hunts over the globs, from Egypt to Peru for more to waste The United States does no better. But the natives of Japan and China maintain the fertility of their soil by saving whas those who pretend to be civilized throw away. They have no worn-out abandoned fields.

The surplus heat wasted from a common stove will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a stove would, and still compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

Beyond any sort of doubt seeds soaked in weak camphor water will sprout and grow vigorously, when the same seeds not thus treated will refuse to show any sigus whatever of vitality.

THE FARM HORSE.—It is not the amount of food given a horss, so much as gentle treatment and the time and manner of giving him food, that insures his good condition. There are times when he should be fed in the evening after his day's work is over. Then after gratifying his appetite, he will lie down quietly to rest, probably till morning, by which time his food is digested and his whole system refreshed, and he gets up in the morning with renewed appetite and his energies prepared to undergo another day's service. His morning meal should not be so plentiful as that of the previous evening, and after partaking of it he should be worked moderately for the first hour or two, after which, if necessary, his gait may be increased. At midday his feed should be less than either that of the morning or evening, and he will then renew his labor in the afternoon with more vigor and less exhaustion than if he had partaken of a full feed, and will enjoy his evening's meal with greater relish. Were more kind words given to these noble animals we should find their docility increased. Why talk in tones that can be heard a mile off, when the animal is within less than five feet of you? Where is the necessity of it? Why not speak to him in more gentle and pleasant terms? Rather talk to him in a kindly tone of voice, pat him on the neck, and even sing or whistle to him, for he is fond of music, and those little attentions are always sagaciously appreciated by him. He is an intelligent animal, and will obey a command if given in a gentle tone, quite as readily as if given in tones of thunder. The very best managed teams in the country are those whose drivers rarely speak to them above their ordinary tone of voice. None of the brute creation more readily appreciate kind treatment than the horse, and that fact should ever be borne in mind by those under whose care the noble animals are placed.

SMALL FARMERS.—We have often had occasion to call attention to the fact that those we are accustomed to call "small farmers" are generally the most prosperous farmers in the South. They are not so because small farms and very limited operations are, in themselves, best, but because these farmers are working in harmony with their circumstances. They keep the simplest station, and put their hands to the plow. Having small capital, and often very limited knowledge and skill, they go safely as they see the way clearly before them. The large planter, on the contrary, often without any capital at all of his own, attempts on borrowed money, at fearful high rates of interest, to conduct large operations, without closely counting the cost of the risks, and fails, as any sound-minded man, not infatuated with cotton, would see. But he must not, to prove that small farms and small farming are necessarily most profitable, but that our operations, both as to method and to extent, must correspond with our capital and other circumstances. — *Rural Carolinian.*

THE USE OF DYNAMITE IN CLEARING LAND.—The value of this explosive in agricultural operations, has been favorably shown in a recent clearing of land in Ireland. The land was so covered with boulders as to be useless on account of the cost of removing them, until dynamite was tried. Charges of two ounces in a six-inch hole shattered immense sunken boulders, so that they could be removed with ease, and the pieces used in building walls without dressing. Loose boulders were broken up by placing charges of dynamite upon them, and covering these with other boulders. The explosion broke both boulders into fragments fit for building stone. We have seen dynamite used with perfect success in blowing stumps to pieces preparatory to the final clearing of forest-land.—*Christian Union.*

BIG HEAD.—"Big head" or "big jaw" in horses is an enlargement of the jaw bones. It is supposed to be caused by a deficiency of phosphate of time in the food, rendering the bones deficient in this essential element. The *Live Stock Journal* recommends the following for this very troublesome disease: Phosphate of lime, 6 ounces; powdered golden seal, 2 ounces; powdered sassafras, 3 ounces; powdered ginger, 2 ounces; oatmeal, 4 pounds; mixed together and divided into sixteen parts, one being given every night. The general diet should also be rich in phosphates. The first thing to do, surgically, is to open and let out any matter the jawbone contains. Having removed the matter, inject the cavity with weak pyrolignceous, or weak carbolic acid. This will cleanse and render healing possible.

TREE SEEDS.—Nearly all the tree seeds should be sown in seed beds as soon as ripe. Especially is it the case with maples, oaks and chestnuts, as then they vegetate almost immediately. White oak acorns vegetate within three or four weeks after they drop. The seed beds should be covered with a thickness of three or four inches of leaves as soon as hard frosty weather sets in. Peach, plum, and cherry stones should be liberally mixed with sand, and put into a shallow pit in the open ground, and covered up with earth worked into a cone shaps, so as to throw off the water.

CABBAGE WORM.—The best way we know to circumvent cabbage worms is to hunt them persistently, being especially vigilant when they are in the chrysalis state. Remember that every one of the chrysalises which develops itself into the perfect winged state will leave a numerous progeny. Watering with soapsuds is useful. And we have heard of a man who raised a good crop by dusting finely-sifted buckwheat flour on the cabbages when damp.

SCIENTIFIC.

Heat and Vegetation.—Morren of Liege has presented his views on the relation of heat to vegetation, especially as to the dynamic influence of heat on the growth of plants. He says that we will elucidate this matter slowly, in proportion as physics and chemistry make progress in the revelation of the nature of bodies and forces. Heat has an influence upon the growth of plants, on the circulation of the sap, elaboration of the cells, the respiration, and many other phenomena. The relation of heat to the development of plants, and particularly the periodic phases of vegetation, are phenomena known through the epoch at which they manifest themselves, the mean dates of these manifestations, and the average deviation therefrom. After giving an abstract of the results of the labors or Schubeler, Hoffman, Fritsch, Linnsser and Kabsch, Prof. Morren states that a problem of high importance, and one which has been, perhaps, too much neglected, is that of the relation between heat and the weight acquired by the plan under the action of the solar rays, and especially its relations to the quantity of carbon fixed in the organic matter, as far as we can at present estimate that. In a temperate climate a hectare of forest and prairie, or cultivated land, fixes in one year from 1,300 to 6,000 kilograms of carbon; and in order to accomplish this work, vegetable organisms utilize between one and four thousandths of the heat which has been received by solar radiation upon the surface that they occupied. It is evident that such phenomena as take place periodically, namely, germination, leafing, etc., are acts of growth; such growth supposes movement; the fact of the movement necessitates consumption of force, which consumption is but a transformation of heat. If, to fix our ideas, we suppose an apple to fall from a tree, we have but to reflect upon the laws of force in order to see that the apple must have been previously carried up into the tree, for it evidently has not raised itself there. It is the power of the heat proceeding from the sun which has effected the development and growth of the tree. It is, therefore, practicable to determine the mechanical coefficient of growth, as Sansom has determined the mechanical coefficient of nourishment for foods. It is the property of vegetable organisms to utilize the heat received by them from any source, for the conversion of crude material into such forms as are needed by them for their own growth. In this process, however, force is neither created nor lost, although much of it is secreted within the body of the plant or mineral. Other things being equal, the quantity of carbon fixed in any plant varies with the average elevation of the height of its center of gravity.

Atmosphere of Planetary Bodies.—Telescopic observations appear to leave no reasonable doubt that the planets, besides our own, have an encircling atmosphere; indeed, the atmospheres around the planets are thus made as palpable to sight as the clouds which float on our own. Venus and Mercury are enveloped in thick atmospheres; in the former, the phenomenon is especially conspicuous, so that the morning and evening twilight may almost be seen in that distant world. The atmosphere also of Mars is in like manner made apparent, the clouds seen floating on it allowing of no uncertainty as to the fact.

But the ascertained existence of clouds in the planets proves more than the mere presence of atmosphere upon them. An atmosphere is necessary to support clouds, but it is not to be indentified with them. Water, as is well known, is converted into vapor by the agency of the sun and wind. This vapor, when it escapes from the surface of the liquid, is generally lighter, bulk for bulk, than that portion of the atmosphere contiguous to it—it rises into more elevated regions, where, by the agency of cold and by electricity, it is made to resume its liquid state, but in such minute particles that it floats and forms those semi-opaque masses called clouds. Great difficulties, however, obstruct inquiries of this nature, with respect to most of the planets; and the very presence of those atmospheres and the clouds with which they are loaded, offers a serious impediment to ascertaining the character of their surface.

Hydrogenized Iron.—M. Cailletet, in a paper presented to the French Academy, contributed the following interesting points to the literature of this somewhat obscure subject. If a solution composed of a mixture of the chlorides of iron and ammonium is decomposed with the battery, there will be found at the negative pole an accumulation of metallic iron in masses of brilliant luster, great brittleness, and hardness. From this iron after being washed, either under water or any other liquid, bubbles up a gas which is pure hydrogen, but after the iron only loses a part of the hydrogen which it contains. A specimen weighing 0.9 grm., kept for 15 days in an open tube, gave when heated 18 cc. of gas' or more than half of what it contained at the moment of preparation. A fragment of iron placed under a test-tube filled with water heated to 90 deg. or 70 deg. (C.) causes a tumultuous disengagement of gas. One volume of iron contains on an average 340 volumes of gas. If a piece of hydrogenized iron is approached to a burning body, the disengaged hydrogen burns, and the metal is surrounded with a light flame. If a piece of this galvanic iron, previously heated, is employed as the negative pole of a voltameter, the hydrogen of the decomposed water escapes in abundance from the surface of the metal, but none of it appears to be occluded. Galvanic iron may readily be powdered, but after heating it acquires a certain degree of ductility.

Gas Burners.—A considerable amount of the illuminating power of gas is known to be lost in using an ordinary burner, because the temperature of the interior of the flame is too low to effect the complete combustion of the carbon, and without which no perfect result can be expected.

One of the most simple arrangements designed to meet this difficulty—a Belgian device—consists in introducing a strip of platinum between the openings of a common fish-tail burner, against which the gas plays, and which, when heated, is claimed to cause the complete combustion of the gas, at the same time also diminishing its flow. The various photometric experiments made in this connection, fix the illuminating power at double that of the same amount of gas consumed with some of the ordinary burners. The accidental bending of the platinum is prevented by four copper wires attached to the burner.

A similar object has been successfully accomplished with the ordinary fish-tail burner, by slipping or screwing a cap, with a slit in the top, over it; the gas is discharged into the very small cavity thus formed, and, as is well understood, is ignited after passing through the slit.

A Gas Shadow.—A striking and curious experiment, showing the superior weight of carbonic acid gas over air, may be made by projecting the shadow of the gas, as it is poured from its containing vessel, upon a screen. The latter should be of white paper and bright sunlight should fall on the stream of gas, which should be poured from the spout of a pitcher held within 10 inches of the screen. The curious result, of a shadow produced by apparently nothing, will be seen, the former resembling descending smoke, quite black at the spout of the vessel, but brightly illuminated whenever the sunlight is concentrated by passing through the gas.

To Prevent Glue from Cracking.—Glue frequently cracks because of the dryness of the air in rooms warmed by stoves. An Austrian contemporary recommends the addition of a little chloride of calcium to glue to prevent this disagreeable property of cracking. Chloride of calcium is such a deliquescent salt that it attracts enough moisture to prevent the glue from cracking. Glue thus prepared will adhere to glass, metal, etc., and can be used for putting on labels without danger of their dropping off.

At Bonn, Germany, headaches, dyspepsia, etc., affecting several patients, have been traced to evening studies pursued under the baleful influence of a green lamp shade, from which arsenic was set free by the heat of the flame.

Spanish law prohibits marriage between parties above the age of seventy, but a younger man may marry as old a woman as he pleases.

DOMESTIC.

MOSS PICTURES.—The *housekeepers say*: Scores of pretty and inexpensive articles can be made with ferns, moss, seashells, etc., which serve pleasantly to remind one of vacation rambles. I will describe a few of them. After making these attempts successfully, new and beautiful designs will readily suggest themselves. A picture hangs in one corner of my sitting room that is much admired. The foundation is simply a thread-box, with wooden sides and a pasteboard bottom. The inside partitions are removed and a lining of Bristol-board carefully gummed in. The rest of the articles are fastened to the pasteboard, with a few stitches of the same color as the materials used. Some delicate pressed ferns, of the maiden-hair variety (*adiantum*) are placed on the bottom, care being taken that every leaf lies in a natural position. A little below, and covering the fern-stems, is a branch of fine coral. A large and richly-colored scollop-shell is placed at its base. Over all and drooping about the shell a delicate mist of feathery grass and sea-moss is arranged. Here and there, to give points of color, scarlet West India beans and tiny tinted shells are gummed. Near the center, and poised as though just alighting, are two gorgeous gold and black butterflies. Finished with a glass and narrow frame of gilt molding, the cost is about a dollar, while its natural grace and simplicity give more satisfaction than many a costly picture would do. Another pretty design is a cross, formed of a black walnut shaving or a piece of birch bark. The foot of the cross is imbedded in a green bank of wood moss, and a convolvulus is made to clamber to the very top. The vine is a bit of trailing moss, with each tiny leaflet picked out with a pin, after wetting in water for some time. The blossoms consist of the little cups found on the lichen, which grows on rocks and old fences; by the way, the colors are very fine, being scarlet, lavender, white, and rarely yellow. A rustic bridge made of twigs, a ruined castle of bark, an archway covered with vines, a cluster of rooks, or an old stump, are all ideas that you can elaborate and carry out at your leisure.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING. — The autumn months afford as favorable opportunities as any season of the year for making and repairing mattresses and putting the winter bedding in perfect readiness for use. A clean, fresh mattress has far more warmth in it, to say nothing of its wholesomeness, than one that has been used a long time, and therefore for economical reasons, as well as reasons purely hygienic, it is advisable that mattresses be frequently and thoroughly cleansed and renewed. The ticks should be emptied of their contents, be they hair, wool, moss, or shucks, should be washed, boiled and sunned and thus made sweet as when new. The hair and wool will need beating, airing and sunning, to cleanse it perfectly, and may lie for days in the open air with profit. This being done it is an easy task to return the contents of the mattresses to their ticks and tack them with a mattress needle. In moss and shuck mattresses there is a good deal of breaking and wasting of material, which settles in a fine dust on the lower side of the mattress. This waste should all be removed and replaced with fresh material. If moss cannot be procured shucks will answer very well as a substitute.

A SEASONABLE RECIPE. - To make mince pie: Hash five pounds beef with three pounds of apples; one-third pound chopped raisins, add three tablespoons spice, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoons cinnamon, and stir three times; add mace and pepper and caraway and cloves, and coriander and dried gooseberries, and salt and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan in a chair and add a quart boiled cider, one tea-cup vinegar, two dozen prunes without the stones, a gill of white brandy if you can get it, a wine glass of rosewater, and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cups butter and one cup salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put the spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your experiments; bake in the oven and set away in the cellar till your mother-in-law comes a visiting.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE leg of mutton is the most profitable joint, containing more solid meat. The neck is an extravagant joint, half the weight consisting of bone and fat. The shoulder has also much waste in bone. The breast does well for kitchen dinner, nicely stuffed; it is much cheaper than other joints. Sirloins and ribs of beef are very extravagant joints, from the weight of bone. The roasting side of the round part of the buttock, and the part called the "top-side," are the most profitable for family eating. The mouse buttock is used for stewing; shin is used for soup or stewing. The usual quantity of butcher's meat consumed in a family is on an average, three-quarters of a pound a day for each person; but when the family consists of ladies and children, half a pound per day is about the quantity consumed one with another, independent of hams, bacon, poultry, fish and game.—*Housekeeper.*

A FURNITURE POLISH.—Put half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gum-lac, and a quarter of an ounce of gum-sandarac into a pint of spirits of wine, all in a stone bottle, near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the gums are dissolved it is ready for use. Then take a roller of woolen rags—soft old broadcloth will do nicely—put a little of the polish on it, also a few drops of linseed-oil. Rub the surface to be polished with this, going round and round, over a small space at a time, until it begins to be quite smooth. Then finish by a second rubbing with spirits of wine and more of the polish. Furniture thus treated will have a brilliant luster, equal to new.

FISH CAKES.—One pint bowl of salt codfish picked very fine, two pint bowls of whole, raw, peeled potatoes. Put together in cold water and boil till the potatoes are thoroughly cooked; remove from fire and drain off all the water; mash with potato masher, add piece of butter size of an egg, two well-beaten eggs, and a little pepper. Mix well with a wooden spoon. Have a frying pan with boiling lard or drippings into which drop a spoonful of the mixture; fry brown. Do not freshen the fish before boiling with potatoes, and do not mold the cakes but drop from spoon.

TO RELINE A STOVE.—Ten cent's worth of clay from the potter's worked to the consistency of putty, pressed firmly around the sides and into the corners of the furnace box and left to dry over night, will make in every respect a more desirable lining than the fire brick bought in the stores.

HOT-WATER GINGERBREAD.—A cupful of molasses: stir in flour till it is very stiff. Take a small cupful boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a teaspoonful of ginger, and a teaspoonful of soda; add flour to the mixture, and beat well together. Bake in a quick oven.

SIX-MONTHS' CAKE.—Two eggs, three cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of raisins, a cupful of molasses, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, half a cupful of new milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, and spice of all kinds. Will keep a long time.

BRASS ORNAMENTS should be first washed with a strong lye made of rock alum, in the proportion of one ounce of alum to a pint of water; when dry, rub with leather and fine tripoli. This will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

TO CLEAN gold: Powder some whiting, and make it into a moist paste with some sal volatile. Cover over the gold ornaments and surface with a soft brush; let it dry, and then brush it off with a moderately hard brush.

WEATHER-PROOF WHITEWASH.—Take five pounds whiting, four ounces air-slacked lime, and mix with skim milk. Apply three coats and it will last four years, on fence or outbuildnig.

A red hot iron passed over old putty will soften it so that it is easily removed.

To oblige ingratitude is as insuperable a difficulty as to fill a sieve with water.

HUMOROUS.

BALD-HEADEDNESS NOT A CRIME.—He was ten years old. He had a red nose, tears in his eyes, ragged clothes, and he was awful sorry.

"It makes a shiver run up and down my back when I think of this boy standing on a street corner and calling pedestrians names," said His Honor gravely.

"It was in fun!" wailed the lad.

"Think of his calling men 'old bald-headed' and the like of that!"

"Jim put me up to it!"

"I don't want to saw him in two, and it's too late now to use him for fish-bait, but this boy needs reforming."

"I'll reform—I'll reform!" called the lad.

"I don't want to send him to prison, and yet I fear he will turn out a bad boy."

"Try me—try me—I'll never call names no more!" sobbed the boy.

His Honor left the chair, walked down to the boy, and putting a hand on his head he solemnly said:

"Bub, a bald-headed man isn't to blame for it. He'd have hair there if he could. I am bald, and Bijah is bald, but we always pay one hundred cents on a dollar and never dead-beat a street car. You may go home, but if you come again I shall know that you want to turn out a Dick Turpin, and I shall deal with you accordingly.

JOHN VAN BUREN—"the Prince"—son of Martin, had, in his early days, some habits not approved of by his father. On one occasion, while his father was President, John visited Washington and stopped at Willards Hotel. One morning the President called at his rooms, and, after a kindly greeting, said to him:

"John, I had hoped you would some time prove to be a worthy representative of our family, but I fear you never will; in fact, I am convinced that you will bring disgrace rather than reflect credit upon it."

"Father," said John, "you may think because you happen to be President of the United States, you are something more than an ordinary man, but permit me to say that you will never be known in history except as the father of John Van Buren."

HUSBAND! HUSBAND!!—If you haven't anything on your mind, and your ears are open to catch sounds of morning life, you will see his wife follow him down to the gate and hear her call after him.

"Don't forget to bring up half a bushel of peaches! And can't you get the plums, too? And there's the sugar—get ten pounds. Oh yes! I want a gallon of vinegar, and some brandy. You may bring up two melons, and the cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Hold on Henry! Don't forget the half bushel of pears. I must have 'em to-day. And while you are at the market, why not bring up the Siberian crab-apples?"

He gets half a block away and she raises her voice and calls:

"Oh, Henry! don't forget to bring up three dozen quart cans as you come!"

WATERING A MULE.—"A stubborn mule is the wust thing a feller can fool with," says Josh Billings, and so thinks Jack Green, who came from the country, yesterday, with a wagon and drove to the river above the ferry landing. The mules didn't evince much disposition to go in, when Jack mounted one of them and struck a stunning blow with a large stick, and in he went,—not the mule, but Jack—over the head of the animal he rode, and, striking the bottom of the river close to the bank so hard with his unprotected head as to almost break his neck. He scuffled and floundered about, and finally got out and drove off, muttering: "I always did 'spise dat mule, and when he wants water agin he must go arter it hisse'f.

A WOMAN'S WIT.—When trade grew slack and bills fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue. At last his wife unto him said, "Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men: 'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wife and daughters too; my prices are so very low, that all will buy before they go.'" He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had, his bills were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day how well did printers' ink repay. He told us with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink.

THE SMALL boy was sawing wood in the back yard, when a brilliant thought struck him. Going to the house he remarked suggestively: "Ma, Bill Jones is goin' to get a turkey to-morrow, over to the Corners. I guess he could get two pretty cheap." The response came very promptly: "You, John Henry, git yourself back to that woodpile, and don't be saying nothin' to me about turkeys. I'd like to know who it 'twas laid abed for two weeks after last Thanksgivin', making me a world of trouble and fuss. There won't be no such foolin' around this year. You hear me!" Sadness hovered over that youthful brow.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"SIR," said Mr. Magruder, addressing a Mr. Macguffin at the boarding-house dinner table last night, "do you incline to favor the theory of contraction or expansion?" "If," said Mr. Macguffin, pausing in a desperate struggle to cut the small piece of tough meat that had been set before him in response to his order of roast beef, "if you refer to money, sir, I unhesitatingly give in my adherence to contraction; but if you refer to the hill of fare in this boarding house, then, sir, I am heart and soul for expansion."

ONE OF Mark Twain's funny stories is that of a Scriptural panorama, the proprietor of which engaged a pianist to play appropriate music. The musician, when the picture of "Prodigal Son" was passing, struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," which excited the indignation of the moral lecturer. Recently, in a neighboring town, the drama of "Joseph and His Brethren" was played, and the tune to which Jacob and family journeyed into Egypt was "Marching Through Georgia."

"GENTLEMAN, I can't lie about the horse—he is blind in one eye," said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a citizen who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty, and after paying for the horse he said: "You were honest enough to tell me that this animal was blind in one eye. Is there any other defect?" "Yes, sir, there is. He is also is blind in the other eye!" was the prompt reply.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Two of our "kulled" citizens, after intently witnessing a game of base ball, were heard conversing as follows: "I say, Sambo, less us jine de base ball club." "What for, nigger?" "Well, Sambo, kase it larn you how to ketch fouls on de fly—a much easier way than stealin' dem from the roost."

A PLACE OF GREAT EASE.—"Larry, would you like to go to heaven when you die?" asked a reporter of a brawny son of the Emerald Isle, who was just laying aside his pick and shovel for the day. "Yis, sir." "Why?" "Because they say it is a place of great *aze*, sir."

A HANDSOME youth being questioned by a rather stylish lady as to his occupation, replied that he was an "adjuster of movable alphabets." He was simply a printer.

"Did my mustache trouble you?" asked he to her, "No." she sighed "I only felt a little down in the mouth."

THEY HAVE a hundred-and-four-year oldster at Mt Vernon, Ind. His proud boast is "CIV *is Americanus sum.*"

NO BOY has fulfilled his earthly mission until he has given some one a cayenne lozenge.

AN ESCAPE made "by the skin of the teeth is of course, an acci-dental one.

"NARROW guage" is what pinned back dresses are called.

A CANNIBAL on paper—a woman who "devours" a novel.

A MAN'S word is worth $1, gold, when sent by cable.

A BAD omen—To owe men.

A CAR-tune—"Tickets!"

NEVER use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions; also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-Joint and Spinal Diseases—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strengthrestorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. 5

Profitable Employment—A Permanent Business.

Read the large double-column advertisement of Kennedy & Co., in this paper. Read it all. Study it and accept their offer. The advertisers are worthy of confidence, and their assertions can be relied on. Parties remitting money can be fully assured that they will receive just what is promised. The liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Kennedy & Co. are shown by the fact that they give to each agent a coin silver hunting case watch. We have seen and examined this watch, and are able to say that it is in every way equal to what is claimed for it. They want an agent in this county; some lucky reader of this paper will get it. The remedy they offer is popular, the profits large, the business all your own. If you do not wish another to bear away the prize, answer this advertisement at once, and remit for sample dozen, and you will thank us for advising you, and thus giving you a business as long as you live—permanent, profitable, honorable, pleasant. Who could ask more?

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find out a cure for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health, for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING!

COOPER, HALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

119 and 121 N. SECOND STREET.

(FORMERLY THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL,)

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK IN THE CITY. PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.

FACTORIES: RUAN and THOMAS STREETS, FRANKFORD, PA. 4-19-1y

WANTED AGENTS! Canvassers should secure territory at once for *The Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson*, by Rev. Elias Nason. For Terms address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. 12-31-1y

$77 a week to Agents, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine. 11-25-6m

20 FANCY CARDS 7 styles with name 10c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y. 12-21-1t

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!

All styles, Silver Mounted and Walnut, new and second-hand.